

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

Negro Social Center Object of Big Rally

Methodist ministers of the city will unite Sunday in a rally to raise money for a negro community house here. The rally will be held at the St. Mark's African Methodist church at 3 p. m. The program includes music by the St. Mark's choir; invocation by the Rev. Frank B. Dunkley; scripture lesson by the Rev. William Wilson; sermon by the Rev. S. Hoagland, and remarks by the Rev. R. B. Stansell. The need for the community house is urged in an appeal by Rev. Eugene Thompson, pastor of the St. Mark's church, which states that there are at present more than 5,000 negroes in Milwaukee.

SOCIAL WORKERS IN STATE CONFERENCE

Citizens Of Petersburg Spared No Pains In Making It Pleasant For Delegates.

Mrs. Mary F. Jennings, a probation officer, has just returned from Petersburg, where she attended the State Conference of Social Work. The following are among the subjects discussed by that body:

Juvenile and Adult Probation, Visited from an Economic and Human Standpoint; Social Work in Relation to Public Health; Mothers' Aid Work Under State Administration; Problems in Child Welfare: (a) Children on Border Line, (b) Physically Handicapped; Training of Juvenile Delinquents; Mental Hygiene: (a) Mental Hygiene in Schools; the American Jail, presented by Dr. Hastings Hart, director of the Child Helping Department, Russell Sage Foundation; Legislation Affecting Social Welfare in Virginia, Mrs. Lee Fain.

The necessity of the appropriation of money by the State to accompany the Mothers' Aid Law, was stressed. The object is to help mothers, who need it, to raise self-respecting citizens.

The colored citizens of Petersburg spared no pains in making it pleasant for the colored delegates attending the meeting. Sight-seeing trips to the "Crator" battle fields of Civil War, to the State Central Hospital and to V. N. and I. L., also the reception at the V. W. C. A., were all taken in between the sessions.

COMMUNITY CHEST FUND CAMPAIGN GETS UNDERWAY

The colored branch of the Community Chest fund is organizing in the week. Meanwhile, lack of clerical assistance and efforts to reach an understanding with Mr. Hall regarding the budget of the Community organization and a change of personnel, delayed the filing of the papers until one day later than the meeting of the budget committee. On Thursday evening, the meeting of the city met with committee and United Charities was then in session. It was then decided that the campaign have been thoroughly gone over. It is expected that the colored workers will go over the matter. The Travelers Aid, LeKies Old Folks Home, United Charities would submit to

Young Women's Christian Association and the Community Center are the four agencies that have gone into the Community Chest. Mr. W. M. Rich, president of the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company has been appointed chairman of the colored organization and Mr. P. McN. Thompson secretary. There will be a regular meeting of all workers on Tuesday evening at six o'clock at the Community Center and all are urged to come out.

United Charities Dropped From Chest Fund Membership

Leading Colored Welfare Organization In City Not Permitted to Participate This Year. Complete Reorganization Demanded as Price of Entrance. Community "Service" Gets In With \$6,500 Budget

All efforts to have Colored United Charities, incorporated, included in the Community Chest Fund drive which begins next Monday have failed. Efforts of citizens and the colored executive committee to bring in the Charities organization having been definitely and emphatically turned down Tuesday night in a letter from the director of the Chest fund to Mr. Wm. M. Rich, chairman of the colored campaign committee.

Mr. Rich, upon the urgent request of his committee, held conferences Monday with Mr. Hall, the director, in an effort to effect some arrangement under which the Charities organization might be admitted.

United Charities Re-Organize

For some reason, which according to Mr. Hall, could not be accounted for, budget forms were not sent to United Charities this year when they were mailed out to other member agencies. Later on October 6th—to be definite, these forms were mailed with the request that they be returned within the week.

Meanwhile, lack of clerical assistance and efforts to reach an understanding with Mr. Hall regarding the budget of the Community organization and a change of personnel, delayed the filing of the papers until one day later than the meeting of the budget committee. On Thursday evening, the meeting of the city met with committee and United Charities was then in session. It was then decided that the campaign have been thoroughly gone over. It is expected that the colored workers will go over the matter. The Travelers Aid, LeKies Old Folks Home, United Charities would submit to

a complete reorganization, including an out-of-town social worker, subject to the approval of White United Charities, the matter of turning over to it all of the colored work would receive consideration. This, Rev. Dr. Williams, president of Colored United Charities, tentatively agreed to, and urged that his organization be included in the drive.

New Obstacle Arises

In his letter to Chairman Rich after reciting that the case of Colored United Charities presented peculiar problems, Mr. Hall wrote: "It happens that in this case a white agency is also operating on even a larger scale than the Colored United Charities, in the same field." He doubtless had reference to White United Charities which receives \$3,600 for colored work, while Colored United Charities received, or rather was allotted \$900 last year.

A \$6,500 Free Agent

It also developed to the profound surprise of everybody present at the meeting Tuesday night and citizens generally that "Community Service," had been taken in by Mr. Hall, or had taken Mr. Hall in, to the tune of \$6,500, to be raised as follows: Income from Community Fund, white, from city and miscellaneous sources, \$4,500; income from colored community fund, \$2,000, total, \$6,500.

Just how the city happens to be committed to donate a part of this \$4,500 is not explained.

When asked who assisted in planning this budget and for what purpose it was to be used, Mr. Pierce McNeil Thompson, executive secretary of Community Service, and executive secretary of the colored Community fund drive by the appointment of Mr. Hall, declined to answer.

When asked what citizens in the community endorsed this budget or for \$700, to be derived in equal parts from the white and colored funds. The consensus of opinion is that it is a pity that these worthy organizations go into the campaign with a "body of death" tied to them.

Nothing could be learned from Mr. Thompson about Community Service. Concerning either its past record or its future plans.

Community Service is the ghost of an organization of that character that was organized here by colored citizens in 1921. Its object was to promote civic pride, public health and thrift. It bore the name of Norfolk Community Health and Thrift Center.

The city health department supported for a year or more some health clinics at the building, which the colored physicians finally abandoned and the aid of the city was withdrawn. The clinics had petered out. The Norfolk physicians Club withdrew their support.

Then the "Center" undertook to function for other purposes, but drifted into a career which caused one after another of the ministers of the city to withdraw their connection with it. Boards and committees were changed overnight with the protection and approval of some mysterious influence. The Mothers' Club, which at a cost of \$1,000 furnished the health clinics with instruments, withdrew and took their instruments with them. Numerous women welfare workers who had endeavored to cooperate with the Center withdrew. Long after the health clinics were discontinued a practical nurse was maintained for what purpose nobody knew. Pool tables were installed and the house became the lounging place of pool sharks. The place is now rented out for lodge meetings, private parties, private jazz balls, and similar activities which will bring some revenue. The city of Norfolk pays the rent on the building. Its service to the public parallels that rendered by Bailey's Annex, Norfolk Auditorium or Liberty Hall, all of

which are public entertainment or amusement halls.

The wonder of citizens generally is that the Chest Fund committee and its white committee on colored affairs would approve a budget of \$6,500 for this place of questionable usefulness, to be expended by an irresponsible and grossly incompetent personnel, while denying a chance to an organization which has at its head a reputable minister of one of the largest churches in Virginia, and which has on its board fifteen reputable citizens and which has the confidence and cooperation of practically every colored minister in the city, and, in addition, has behind it a distinguished record running over a period of ten years.

The Young Women's Christian Association is included in the drive for \$2,600, Travelers Aid for \$1,000 and LeKies Old Folks Home for \$700, to be derived in equal parts from the white and colored funds. The consensus of opinion is that it is a pity that these worthy organizations go into the campaign with a "body of death" tied to them.

The blame for this situation rests solely with the Community Chest Fund directors. It appears that last year prior to the beginning of the campaign and the making up of the budget a representative group of colored citizens, from various elements of the population were invited to a conference to exchange views with the Chest Fund directors with reference to the colored situation. No such steps were taken this year. On the other hand it appears that a white committee was appointed to advise the Community Chest Fund board on matters pertaining to colored welfare, and these appointments came too late for this committee to make a proper study of conditions as they existed.

Drive Launched By United Charities Well Under Way

Business Element Rallied Wonderfully; No House To House Canvassing Will Be Resorted To During This Year's Campaign

In a mass meeting held at the First Baptist Church last Monday night, the Colored United Charities launched its drive to raise the sum of \$3,400 which is the required amount to meet its budget.

The drive had been previously scheduled to get underway around December 1 but was deferred and last week was spent in educating and feeling the pulse of the public. In these preliminaries, the business element of the city rallied to the cause in grand style and the ministers were aroused and expressed that they were highly in accord with the intended campaign of the United Charities, it was stated. It was also said that more money was raised at the beginning of this campaign than has ever been raised at one time since the Charities' organization.

Rev. Williams, president of the Colored United Charities and chairman of the executive committee in charge of the campaign stated, that there would be no house to house canvassing, but each worker must depend upon his immediate and distant friends to aid them in raising their quota which was set at \$57.00 and if carried out would raise the necessary amount needed.

In the course of his talk, Rev. Williams endeavored to instill in the workers, spirit and the fire of determination which are requisites in aiding to put the drive over. He expressed the wish that enough money could be raised in order that other charities that were not fortunate enough to get sufficient funds to carry on their work could be assisted. Twenty workers have been appointed in Berkley ward and all are given until December 17, to make their final reports, including those in Norfolk.

In order to better acquaint the workers with the purpose for which this campaign was instituted and those who derived the benefit therefrom, a poor family was present, a mother and three children, who compose just a small part of Norfolk's needy.

Drive To Raise Funds Will Be Launched By The United Charities

In a Mass Meeting Held Last Monday Night at First Baptist Church, Thorough Organization Was Urged by One of the Speakers

Friends and patrons of the Colored United Charities met in a Mass meeting last Monday night at the First Baptist Church under the auspices of the organization to formulate plans to institute a drive to raise funds to meet its budget, which will begin next Monday night, December 8, at 6:00 p. m. at the above mentioned church, where another mass meeting is scheduled.

A number of prominent citizens addressed the meeting, among whom were, Rev. F. W. Williams, President of the Colored United Charities, Revs. J. A. Young, R. K. D. Garrett, R. H. Bowling, O. P. Madison and F. W. Jacobs. These speakers gave brief but interesting talks in reference to the proposed campaign and all sought to answer the question, "How can we make the drive a success?"

Rev. Williams in his remarks, of the actual work of the organization urged organization "which must be thorough in order to put drive over." He also stated, "We must of the city; that ministers, lawyers, doctors and leading business men be called upon and their attitude ascertained, and also ask them for a substantial subscription as a nucleus from which to work and to encourage others to do something tangible; to depute a speaker from each church to visit another church next Sunday and solicit their aid."

The sentiments of those who spoke may be summed up as follows: Rev. Madison, "The canvass is an effort to redeem ourselves and if we fail, there is no redemption." Rev. Young, "The hardest problem is, to make the people of the city understand the nature of the work and why the United Charities was left out of the last fund."

He also suggested a week of education and information to arouse the public's interest and cooperation. Rev. Bowling suggested postponing

Organized Ten Years Ago

The Colored United Charities was organized about ten years ago and has been doing considerable charity work among the poor of the city. A novel feature of its work each year has been the distribution of food, clothing and gifts to the poor children at Christmas time.

The budget of the Colored United Charities calls for \$3400.00 and all the ministers present at

the mass meeting pledged their support and that of their congregations and some expressed the willingness to canvass sections of the city in person.

Revs. Madison, Bowling, Jacobs, Young and Williams compose a committee which is to interview the business and professional men of the city in interest of the campaign.

An executive committee in charge of the campaign with Rev. Williams as the chairman was appointed in order to facilitate and speed up the work of the drive. Another mass meeting was called for next Monday night, December 8, 6 p. m., at the First Baptist Church when the campaign actually begins.

WORKERS PUSHING THE COMMUNITY FUND DRIVE

Numerous teams under the direction of Chairman William M. Rich and the campaign committee of the Colored Community Fund campaign have been hard at work this week in the drive to raise \$9,000 the amount allotted to the colored agencies to raise. At the time of going to press Mr. Rich said to a representative of the Journal and Guide that the reports were encouraging.

A circular issued by the campaign committee states that this year the colored community is conducting its own campaign for funds. The budget is as follows:

	Total Expenses	Income from Community Fund (White) from city and miscellaneous sources	Needed from Colored Community Fund
Community Center-----	\$6,500	\$4,500	\$2,000
Inter-Racial Commission---	750	375	375
Lekies Home-----	1,741	1,406	335
Phyllis Wheatley Assn. Y. W. C. A.-----	3,685	2,385	1,300
Travelers' Aid-----	1,000	500	500
Campaign expenses-----	365	(note 1)	365

(note 2) \$14,041 \$9,166 \$4,875
Contingent Fund (for emergencies and collection expenses) ----- 1,125

Goal of colored campaign-----\$6,000

The circular also states:—"It is important to remember that the sum voted by the Community Fund will only be given the above organizations in the proportion that the money required from the colored campaign is not only subscribed, but is paid."

ASK CITY TO PAVE NEGRO DISTRICTS

Gen. Wolters, as Spokes-
man, Seeks Gravel
For 120 Blocks

With General Jacob F. Wolters acting as spokesman, a delegation of about 30 white and negro members of the Houston inter-racial committee waited on the city council Monday afternoon with a petition for the graveling of 120 blocks of street in the negro sections of the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards.

General Wolters stated that many of the streets in the negro districts are in deplorable condition, and that immediate improvements are imperative both from a health standpoint and as a matter of fairness to negro taxpayers.

The committee asked for improvement of the following streets:

Third ward—Paige from McKinney to Bell; Sampson from Pierce to Holman; Ennis from McGowen to Holman; Live Oak from Pierce to Holman; Dowling from Preston to Holman; Holman from S. A. and A. P. tracks to Dowling, and on Tuam street.

Fourth ward—Cleveland from Heiner to Mason, and on Sherman and Bailey streets.

Fifth ward—Clark from Nance to Odin, and on Providence and Stevens streets.

Mayor Holcombe said he knew conditions in these various sections needed improvement, and promised to take the matter up further with the council and give the committee a report within two weeks.

Support The Community Chest

The fact that Dallas is one of the three cities in the South which includes worthwhile agencies working among Negroes in the list of agencies recognized by this fund is proof of the fact that there is the proper amount of consideration for their needs; and it seems only fair that the Negro citizens should meet that well known consideration with the sort of support of the drive for funds which will represent a well defined interest in their own

advancement. It should, by no means happen that they fall short of the contributions that this effort demands. Express

Last year their contribution was commendable, though not adequate. And there was some justifiable criticism of the way in which the pledges made by some were taken care of. In this drive it is hoped that there will be no need for such criticism. It has been suggested that where it is possible, the contributions be made in cash in order to do away with the expense of collection and the losses to the general fund by reason of default in payment.

Dallas has need of all of the agencies which draw support from this fund and for others which because of the lack of proper support cannot yet be brought into being. If there ever is to come a time on which the unfortunate of the race are taken care of in the proper way, that time must come through the active efforts of the race itself to guarantee to those who direct such agencies, the amount of financial support that is necessary. In the past it has happened all too often that we have left the care of the unfortunate among us to others who, though they have responded to our appeals, were not in any way bound to help. The Community Chest would do away with that danger by combining all of the amounts given for charity and allowing all worthwhile agencies, irrespective of race, to benefit from it.

Let this effort for the unfortunate of Dallas receive our unqualified support. Let every person who has anything for the less fortunate of the city contribute it in this drive from which the agencies for the help of the unfortunate of the race will profit so largely.

Elsewhere in this issue, an account of the various agencies which work among Negroes are listed with an account of the sort of work which they are doing. This work needs to continue. These agencies need larger support. They are contributing largely to the welfare of the race in this city and they must be helped to larger usefulness by those who benefit most by their existence.

The drive has already begun. Soon, one of the workers will approach every Negro member of the citizenry of Dallas. Let the gifts come freely and largely; let them come out of a full appreciation of the fact that in giving thus, the city is helped to carry its burden of the unfortunate and the race

is profiting by reason of having helped to discharge its duty to its own. A contribution to the Community Chest is an investment in self-respect. It is proof of the willingness of this part of the citizenry of Dallas to carry its own adequate. It is the most acceptable way of making one's regular contribution to charity.

FAILING TO PROPERLY RECOGNIZE RACE.

During the recent drive for the local Community Chest, which exceeded its quota by approximately \$25,000, the colored citizens of Houston were not accorded the consideration and recognition given our group in other Southern cities, where such drives for scientific charity and philanthropy are conducted yearly.

Just why the drive directors of the Houston chest slight our people when it comes to appointing solicitors, The Informer is unable to say; yet this paper would like to know why it is or was done.

Last year this paper called attention to this dereliction of duty or oversight on the part of the chest directors, and two or three race men were pressed into service for soliciting funds and pledges from our group, but not until the drive was well under way.

The Informer, feeling so sure that an even larger colored committee would be selected this year, said nothing prior to the drive regarding colored solicitors for the colored contingent; taking it for granted that the drive directors would be that thoughtful and considerate of Houston's large, loyal and patriotic colored citizenry.

But to our utter surprise, when the drive got under way last week, not a single black man or woman was asked or appointed to solicit for the chest among our people here; yet, when it began to appear as if the quota would not be subscribed, a ninth inning effort was made to press some two or three race men into service and help in saving the day for the community and to obviate the necessity of Mayor Holcombe going to Dallas and "eating crow"—as Mayor Blaylock of Dallas did last year and, from present indications (since it seems that Houston beat Dallas subscribing its quota), as he will do again this year.

Our people have civic pride and then they have race pride and consciousness, and they think that whenever such movements are undertaken—where all citizens are expected to contribute their bit to put over the proposition—their race should be accorded some recognition and consideration.

Such recognition and consideration encourage them to do more the next time, and play their part in making our people assets rather than liabilities to the community.

As citizens they ask no more and certainly should receive no less; for all other Southern cities, that conduct such drives, accord their colored citizenry this bit of recognition and consideration.

How long will the drive directors in "Heavenly Houston" tender their colored citizens this slight and oversight?

City Manager To Be Guest Of Civic League

Program Arranged For Friday Evening To Be Of Interest.—
"Get Acquainted Meeting"
Following Exercises
In Knoxville College Chapel

The Booker T. Washington Civic League have arranged a program for Friday evening, February 29th, at the Knoxville College Chapel, at which time City Manager Brownlow, who recently took over the reins of the city government will be guest of the occasion and will deliver an address. The exercises will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Short addresses will also be delivered by others of the city officials and local citizens. Excellent musical numbers have been arranged for the occasion under the direction of the college music department.

The Friday night's meeting will afford Knoxville's local Negro citizens an excellent opportunity to meet the city manager and others of the city officials as this will mark his first appearance before a local colored audience. Due to that fact, much interest is being manifested in the approaching meeting and a record breaking attendance is expected.

Mr. Brownlow came to Knoxville from Petersburg, Va., where he served in a successful manner for several years as city manager. His record for fair dealing in handling the affairs of the citizens of the Virginia metropolis, regardless as to race has been referred to by leading Negroes of Petersburg and local Negroes joined with other citizens in extending to the new city manager a cordial welcome.

INTER-RACIAL SECRETARY ISSUES REPORT.

The Secretary addressed the Summer School for Teachers at the A. & I. State Normal, Nashville, this month, where over twelve hundred teachers are gathered for summer courses.

The Inter-Racial League of Tennessee will hold its meeting here July 17, and in connection with its inspirational program will consider putting the League on a paid membership basis in order to have funds with which to promote local and state work, proposing a membership fee of \$1.00, one half to remain in county or local treasury and one-half to go to state work for the Colored Division. Working together the local unit would make reports of its program and work, and the state League, through its bulletin and visits of the colored secretary, would combine to give Tennessee the benefits of all activities as a whole and thereby bring much strength to the existing organization.

The question of books for colored people in one of our towns in West Tennessee has been handled during the month, and it is hoped will aid in working out a satisfactory plan for the securing of books, as is now possible in Knoxville, Memphis and other points.

An Inter-Racial mass meeting was held in Johnson City this month looking toward the establishment of a library for colored, R. E. Clay, of Bristol, being one of the speakers, and same sponsored by the Community Library Club.

Chattanooga reports fifty houses condemned recently as unfit for tenants to live in.

Birmingham is now in the midst of its Better Homes Campaign,

and is otherwise helping in making better communities.

The annual meeting of the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation convenes at Asheville, N. C. July 14-16, and as in the past Tennessee and Alabama will be represented there by members of the Commission from these states.

With best wishes, I am,
Cordially yours,
JAMES D. BURTON,
Interstate Sec. for Ala. & Tenn.

COMMUNITY CHEST WORKERS

THIRTY INSTITUTIONS WILL BE HELPED FOR 1925

SERVICE RECORD OF CHARITIES AND WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS—THEIR RECORD FOR 12 MONTHS

IF 30 SOLICITORS SHOULD CALL ON YOU NEXT WEEK:—

If 30 Solicitors called on you next week—and each one should tell you of the organization he represents—of the good it is doing—of the distress it is relieving—of the broken mothers, the helpless children, the unfortunate girls, the little babies—to whom day in and day out, it is extending the helping hand—several of these solicitors would strike a responsive chord in your heart.

If each of these solicitors were to point out the exact financial needs of his organization to carry on its work through the whole of next year, and further should point out how, by making a SINGLE contribution NOW for the WHOLE of next year, you would free that organization from the constant time waste of money-raising campaigns, and let it center its full force on its special work of mercy—you would say: "THAT'S SENSIBLE."

Chattanooga reports fifty houses condemned recently as unfit for men had studied the budgets, the financial needs, and also the program of work, and finally had approved each item in detail—you would say:

"THAT'S SENSIBLE."

If 30 solicitors called upon you, you a perfect health record, might not make a contribution to each of these solicitors because some of the agencies might not particularly interest you.

But if each solicitor could tell you his children suffering from incurable disorderful work which is being done right their lives brighter and more cheerful, here in Nashville, of which you never heard. You would learn of work to 29,500 visits extending expert health which you never contributed because service to all classes. Maintains special nutrition classes for children and a clinic for tuberculosis suspects.

THE COMMUNITY CHEST, through ONE appeal, will raise sufficient funds to maintain the thirty Charities and Social Agencies which serve Nashville and Davidson county for the entire year of 1925.

GIVE ONCE—FOR ALL

REMEMBER THAT—When deciding upon the amount of your contribution. Remember that instead of thirty separate appeals, your one subscription must meet the needs of these thirty worthy institutions for the whole of next year.

Community Chest Campaign—Oct. 27 To Nov. 3.

"LET YOUR HEART AND CONSCIENCE DECIDE."

SERVICE RECORD

Thirty Worthy Charities and Welfare Institutions in the Community Chest—and Their Service Records for the Past 12 Months:

Care of Children.

Children's Home-Finding Society—Gave best possible homes to 181 children. Had 126 legally adopted. Give temporary aid to 113 others. Placed 18 in other institutions.

Milk and Ice Fund—Supplied 33,065 quarts of milk to babies and mothers in a sweeping program of life saving.

Protestant Orphanage—took the place of a mother and father for 83 children, boys and girls, from 2 to 10 years of age.

Parent-Teacher's Association—Gave 50,792 warm, nourishing meals to school children who were unable to pay for them. All served by volunteer workers in school lunch rooms.

St. Mary's Orphanage—Provided for 175 children over three years of age. Gave them thorough education through grammar grades. Ended the year with

Care of the Sick.

King's Daughters' Home for Incurables—Cared for 65 adult patients and children suffering from incurable diseases, making the remaining years of their lives brighter and more cheerful. Public Health Nursing—Nurses made 29,500 visits extending expert health service to all classes. Maintains special nutrition classes for children and a clinic for tuberculosis suspects.

Family Relief.

Hebrew Federated Charities—Cares for Nashville's poor. Contributes to institutions devoted to child welfare and hospital service.

Red Cross—Attended to 800 cases in Davidson county, giving relief to disabled ex-service men and their families. Helped place sick, disabled and insane veterans in institutions and cared for their families.

United Charities—Did humanitarian work through three agencies. United Charities Day Home, John W. Thomas Fresh Aid Camp and A. B. Ransom Kindergarten. Cared for 172 children whose mothers work. Through the camp gave health to 200 children. Taught 23 in kindergarten.

Ladies of Charity—Supplied clothing food and money to 4,000 persons. Gave medical aid where needed.

Salvation Army—To the poor it distributed 2,163 meals, 12,150 pounds of coal, 1,386 nights' lodgings, found positions for 36, restored 10 missing persons to their friends. Visited the jails and prisons, conducting religious services.

Care of the Aged.

Confederate Veterans—Sent 67 veterans of the Confederacy to the annual reunion in Memphis.

Character Building and Recreation.

Association for Relief of Ex-convicts—Helped in the readjustment of 47 men and three women, discharged from the state prison. Furnished transportation and clothing for them, and directed employment.

Boy Scouts—Taught character building and citizenship to 1,028 boys, through 120 scoutmasters and assistants; 300 scouts 120 tests at a summer camp.

Boys' Club—Conducted recreational and educational classes for 650 boys; sent 95 to a summer camp. Sponsored

group club work in settlement homes.

Southern College Y. M. C. A.—Only school of its kind in the South. Trains college graduates to do boys' work, student and playground work.

Bertha Fensterwald Social Center—Maintained a baby clinic that gave benefits to 2,543 individuals, as well as through its dental clinic, clubs, kindergarten, library and classes.

Boys' Work Y. M. C. A.—Gave religious training, athletic instructions and instructive recreation to 19,743 boys. Of the 360 boys at "Y" camp last summer, 175 were underprivileged.

Young Women's Christian Association—Its educational department reached 19,340 girls, teaching health education, supplementary education and religious work. Obtained employment for 736 girls.

State Y. M. C. A.—Supervised the work of 54 Y. M. C. A.'s. Reached 1,312 boys in agricultural camps.

Working Girls' Home—Was a home to 18 girls, for whom this institution found employment and supervised their living.

Y. M. and Y. W. H. A.—Gave educational, recreational and social life to the Jewish youth of Nashville. Boy Scouts, competitive athletic groups for boys and girls and other religious and educational organizations center here.

Protective Work.

Travelers' Aid Society—Guided 10,985 transients who stopped at the depots; 1,416 of them were children under 16 years of age. Gave practical relief and encouragement to all who needed help.

Florence Crittenden Home—Sheltered 48 unmarried mothers and 37 babies. Forty-five girls and 10 babies living elsewhere, were helped. Cared for 22 babies born there. Affords comfort, medical care, directs restoration to society.

Legal Aid Bureau—Protected 350 persons against unlawful garnishments, wife desertions and helped in cases involving custody of children.

Nashville Emergency Home—Offered temporary refuge for girls in difficulty, admitting 193 to save them from the stigma of a police record. Helped suppress disease and delinquency and administered to those in want.

Colored Welfare Work.

Hubbard Hospital Dispensaries—Attended 1,033 colored patients through four dispensaries. Reached 3,500 patients through outside clinics. Reached 7,878

through three dental dispensaries. Total examinations made 15,000.

Colored Branch Y. W. C. A.—Housed 246 girls. Found positions for 50. Organized 300 girls in clubs and classes for instructive work.

Phyllis Wheatley Old Women's Home—Provided homes for aged colored women without homes or means of support.

But—Suppose Nobody Cared?

DR. BECK ENDORSES COMMUNITY CHEST

Oct. 14, 1924.

Mr. H. A. Boyd,

Nashville, Tenn.

My Dear Mr. Boyd:

The community chest idea is simply a sign of our very advanced civilization. It offers a rare opportunity where every individual in the city may join in one great concerted effort to put over the top a noteworthy cause.

Most assuredly, Nashville will as she has always done in the past, exert every available energy to put over a program commensurate with the needs of our worthy institutions.

W. A. BECK, M. D.,

Medical Director of the George W. Hubbard Hospital.

COMMUNITY CHEST ORGANIZED

PLANS BEING WORKED OUT FOR BETTER RESULTS THAN EVER

INITIAL GIFTS UNDER H. G. HILL—J. W. P. BROWN GENERAL CHAIRMAN

The organization for the 1924 Community Chest Campaign, which is being set up under the direction of J. W. P. Brown, general chairman, will consist of six major divisions. In addition to the colored division which is now being perfected, the complete organization is as follows:

The Initial Gifts Division, under the chairmanship of H. G. Hill, will, through an organization of 25 or 30 captains solicit the more substantial gifts of \$200.00 and over, from the larger subscribers. 10-3-24

The Metropolitan Division, under the leadership of W. H. Lambeth, is based upon the community-wide responsibility of every man, woman, child in Nashville to the relief of suffering and the less fortunate. Mr. Lambeth's organization will be made up of 12 divisional chairmen, under each of which chairmen

will serve five captains, who in turn will build a team of six, including captains. This division will also canvass all of the larger stores, and industrial groups within the business section, setting up an organization within each to canvass the employee groups, plants or business houses.

The Foreign Corporation Division under V. S. Tupper, chairman, will be responsible for inducing the firms and business houses maintaining offices or branches in Nashville, to shoulder their part of the local responsibility in the Chest drive.

The Industrial Division, under E. McCarthy, chairman, with 20 or 25 chairmen appointed largely from the manufacturing plants, will be responsible for the solicitation of subscriptions from employees within something over 100 plants located outside of the metropolitan area. To this division has been attached members of the American Business Club who will serve as associate chairmen in the organization of the plants to be canvassed. 10-3-24

The Industrial Organization contemplates a set-up within each plant with a key man or captain in each plant to be responsible for an organization composed of plant employees.

The Woman's Division, under the leadership of Mrs. John R. Aust, will be responsible for the solicitation of gifts within the residential and community districts. Mrs. Aust is setting up an organization which will consist of a ward and district chairman within each of these areas, and it is contemplated that the organization will practically result in a block canvass in the entire residence section.

The Metropolitan Division will go into action the last week in October, and the organization now in the building is being set up to complete the work within one week.

The keynote of the 1924 campaign will be to secure the largest possible number of pledges, as well as the amount needed to care for charity requirements for 1925. "The drive

**ONE HUNDRED PER CENT
DONORS**

**CAMPAIGN WENT OVER IN
RECORD TIME THIS YEAR**

Nashville
Es. C. C.
Captains, Lieutenants and team workers in the Community Chest wound up their efforts for the 1924 Drive with a big rousing meeting in the Colored Y. M. C. A. on Monday night, of last week. They had made a thorough canvass of the city, they had succeeded in putting over the most intensive drive that Nashville has ever witnessed. Dr. H. H. Walker, who served as chairman throughout, on account of the absence from the city of Rev. Preston Taylor, passed a high compliment upon the entire congregation. Mrs. E. T. Brown, who had charge of the work among the women, was loud in her praise for the work that they were able to do. Every worker who was assigned, who was seen, who was conscripted, their contributed bit in the big effort which helped to put Nashville over the top in record time in their Campaign for \$225,000 for the 1925, funds for the thirty beneficiaries for whom this Chest was being pushed. At the Colored Headquarters, the following was given out by the organization committee, Dr. Walker, chairman of the men, and Mrs. E. T. Brown heading up the women.

CONFERENCE ON ETHICAN NEEDS IS SUCCESS IN PA

Harrisburg.—Health, housing, recreation, problems of dependency and community plans are concretely dealt with in the recommendations of the Findings Committee appointed by the Conference on the Needs of the Negro Population of Pennsylvania, just released by Dr. Ellen C. Potter, secretary of the State Department of Welfare, who presided at the meeting held last month at Harrisburg. Earnest men and women from every part of the state came to the conference and presented the needs and conditions of their communities. In the midst of their discussions, Governor Pinchot entered the conference and said: "Go to it. This administration stands behind you to see that the two races live together in this commonwealth with equal rights. This administration is doing its level best to carry out that point of view." 13-8-24

As to health, the Findings Committee recommended the employment of colored physicians, nurses and social workers, wherever practicable, but emphasized that such a policy should not prohibit the use by colored people of the regularly established social agencies nor restrict colored physicians, nurses and social workers from serving any and all who might employ them, regardless of race. Additional clinics were urged for the congested colored districts and the establishment by the state of public clinics for the immediate use of migrants upon their arrival in Pennsylvania was recommended.

Enlarged and increased support for colored hospitals was asked for, and it was also urged that the municipal and state-supported institutions already existing should be utilized at all times. Other important recommendations included: (1) Greater publicity among Negro residents and migrants regarding preventive health measures; (2) greater use of the Negro church in health programs, as well as in all welfare activities; (3) the establishment of a "Health Week"

to be fostered and directed by the Department of Public Welfare; (4) opportunities for Negro medical students in the universities and colleges; (5) the enforcement of compulsory registration of births; and (6) compulsory vaccination through the aid of industrial life insurance companies, employers of labor, and the United States Public Health Service, by enforcing compulsory vaccination in states where it already exists and by securing compulsory laws in states where it does not exist.

Of particular significance were the urging by the committee of the establishment of a Home Loan Fund similar to the Farm Loan Fund of the Federal government for financial aid to colored farmers, and a rent-control law, under which unreasonable rents for colored tenants could be legally avoided.

Problems of dependency included special attention for children, and anticipated the erection of homes for minor orphans and wayward girls and women. Especial community plans were drafted for the watch-care of the colored masses and the diffusion of colored labor throughout the state in the industries and on the farms, through the state labor department and other agencies.

In their entirety, the recommendations comprise, perhaps, the finest array of helpful efforts that have ever been fostered by a state for the welfare of its colored citizens, and bespeaks a sincere and genuine attempt on the part of the Pennsylvania state officials and citizens to safeguard and promote the welfare of the colored people of the Keystone state in a thorough and patriotic manner.

Attwell Kindles Interest In Playgrounds

Associated Negro Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—E. T. Attwell has just returned from a tour through the state of Illinois, having delivered addresses in Springfield, Danville, Bloomington, Quincy, Champaign, Freeport, Decatur and other cities. Everywhere he was greeted by enthusiastic masses of people who listened to his new gospel of play and worked with untiring interest for the success of the Recreation tax. As a direct result of Mr. Attwell's work the following cities will at once put in municipal

recreation systems: Alton, Ill., Cedar Rapids, and Waterloo, Iowa.

Wealthy Magnate Buys Farm For Country Club

BUCKINGHAM, Pa., April 10.—Announcement was made last week of the purchase of the 42-acre farm belonging to Charles J. Smith and located less than a mile from the historic General Green Inn, at Buckingham, along the Old York Road, by John W. Lewis, wealthy Morrisville, Bucks County, business man.

The entire farm will be known as the Booker T. Washington Country Club, and will contain a golf course, tennis courts, swimming pool and an up-to-date clubhouse that will be open at all times.

This is one of the two country clubs in the East devoted exclusively to the use of the Negro race. The nearest to this section is located at Newark, N. J., and is known as the Shady Rest Country Club.

The Smith farm was one of the show places of this section of Bucks county. It is located in the midst of a quaker settlement. The Colonial mansion house on the farm that is already being converted into the club house, contains 22 rooms, with the latest improvements. A large dining room, 56 by 14 feet, is being added to the rear of the building.

The club will start with a membership of 150 prominent business and professional men from Trenton, Bordentown, Princeton, N. J., and from Philadelphia. The club will open formally May 4, 1924.

PRESIDENT'S PLAY- BOARD CONFERENCE HAS NEGRO DELEGATE

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Philadelphia, May 28.—A distinct compliment was paid to our group through the appointment by the Executive Chairman of President Coolidge's Committee on Recreation of Ernest T. Attwell, of this city, as a member of the Committee on Municipal Parks and Playgrounds, in connection with the conference on Outdoor Recreation held in Washington, D. C., May 22nd to 24th, 1924. It is stated that while Mr. Attwell is the only accredited representative of a national organization to the President's conference, he represents no particular race group, but attended as an expert in the field of

community recreation. The conference is under the auspices of the President's Committee on Recreation which is composed of members of the Cabinet and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, as Executive Chairman. The purpose is to formulate a policy under federal leadership aiming to stimulate and coordinate recreation activities and facilities so as to give the average American greater opportunity for outdoor recreation. The sessions opened on May 22nd with an address by President Coolidge.

NOTED GUESTS AT DINNER TO FORRESTER WASHINGTON

At a dinner in his honor at the Sylvania Hotel on Wednesday, February 6th, Mr. Forrester B. Washington, the new Executive Secretary of the Armstrong Association, was welcomed to the local field of social work by a number of the larger contributors and board members of the Welfare Federation and the executive of the more prominent social service agencies of the city.

Among those present were: Mrs. George Biddle, Mr. Henry J. Gideon, superintendent of the Bureau of Compulsory Education; Mrs. Louis C. Madeira, vice-president of Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania; Dr. Ellen C. Potter, director of State Department of Welfare; Mr. Sherman Kingsley, executive secretary of the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia; Mr. C. Walter Borton, vice-president of Provident Trust Company; Miss Helen R. Biddle; Mr. George R. Bedinger, director of Public Charities Association of Penna.; Mr. Edmund Stirling, Philadelphia Public Ledger; Mr. J. Rodman Paul, vice-president

of Armstrong Association; Mr. Paul T. Beisser, secretary Child Welfare Division, Public Charities Association of Pa.; Mrs. Sherman Kingsley; Miss Ethel Rupert, Executive Secretary of Council of Social Agencies; Mrs. Henry D. Jump, Women's Advisory Council, Department of Public Welfare; Dr. Talcott Williams, recently Dean of School of Journalism, Columbia, New York; Mr. John T. Emlen, president of Armstrong Association; Mr. William E. Cadbury, vice-president of Wissahickon Boys' Club; Dr. Owen Copp, Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane; Mrs. W. W. Speakman; Dr. John P. Turner, Medical Director of Public schools; Miss Anna F. Davies, Director of College Settlement; Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, Executive Secretary Children's Aid Society; Mr. J. Prentis Murphy, Executive Secretary; Mrs. Wm. I. Hull, Board of Women's International League of Peace and Freedom; Mr. Wm. O. Ewing, Philadelphia Child Health Society; Miss Edith W. Dallas, House of the Holy Child; Mr. A. G. Fraser, executive secretary Traveler's Aid Society; Mrs. Anne Biddle Stirling, president of Inter-Racial Committee; Mr. Bernard G. Newman, managing director of Philadelphia Housing Association; Miss Katharine Tucker, superintendent, Visiting Nurses Society of Philadelphia; Miss Esther Cloud, assistant to executive secretary Council of Social Agencies.

Snowden, Mrs. Helen Phillips, Miss
Edna Landy Washington, D. C.

Guests: Miss Ostina Jackson, Mrs. Poole, Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Mrs. Cole, Rev. P. W. Brown, Mrs. M. Gray, Mrs. Stella

URBAN LEAGUE SAID TO BE IN DIRE STRAITS

Resignation of Women Employees Discloses Alleged Difficulties—Marks End of Long Struggle.

Financial depression is alleged to have driven the Pittsburgh Branch of the Urban League to the wall of despair and defeat under the present management, according to prevalent rumors following the resignation of two members of the staff last week.

Mrs. Margaret Mann, for several years connected with the Branch, will take up special work with the Duquesne Steel Works, it is said, and Miss Grace Lowndes, whose work in the Morals Court has won national attention, has served her connection with the League, it is reported. Three months delinquency in salary is reported as the alleged cause of the two important officeholders finding it necessary to give up the work which they so arduously endeavored to make successful. It is said that this is not the first time the management has been unable to pay the salaries of the workers, and that some of them have been more than lenient and patient in the matter. It is rumored that Executive Secretary John T. Clark has been busy raising his salary, which is \$250 per month it is said, and the salaries of the employees, almost to the exclusion of furthering the work of the branch it is reported.

End of Long Struggle

The present condition of the League marks the end of a long struggle to maintain in the community. Just why the much-needed social organization has been unable to function here where social work is so much in demand, is the subject of more conjecture. It is generally admitted that the largest support the branch has received has been from white friends, and that the masses of Colored people have never contributed adequately to its coffers. Campaign, drives and various benefit affairs have been staged for the organization, but the local branch still stands on the brink of failure.

Many reasons have been advanced for the alleged condition. Some attribute it to the fact that the main work of the league has been confined to too small a circle, while others say the branch has not acquainted the public with its "real" work. Still another cause for the indifference of many, was the placement of the ex-

IS PITTSBURGH URBAN LEAGUE VICTIM OF PERSONAL SPLEEN?

John L. Clark, Pittsburgh American Columnist investigates Comments, Criticises—But Gives Facts.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The Pittsburgh American has instituted investigations the least semblance of juggling or padding on the part of the Executive Secretary or his assistants. These facts alone tell the story of whether the Pittsburgh Urban League. Its unbiased account will cover every phase of the work, as conducted in the Pittsburgh industrial district. It will make constructive criticism suggest a remedy for ills if found to exist, and accord praise where praise is due. A series of articles running weekly have therefore been determined upon.

In the past week or ten days there has been circulated a news item giving out the false information that the Pittsburgh Branch of the National Urban League is in dire straits, due to mismanagement on the part of its Executive Secretary, John T. Clark, and that shortly this institution will be no more in Pittsburgh.

The writer is not interested in who lied or what sinister motives could have prompted the lie, but in a spirit of fairness to the National body, Mr. Clark and his co-workers, the hundreds of white and colored contributors to the general fund, and the thousands of Negroes who have benefited by its broad and progressive service, have decided to assemble this first-hand information and distribute it to the general public so that "rumors, reports, and allegations" will be absent and only verified and authentic truths presented.

The "dire straits" spoken of and emphasized to the extreme, is found to be a normal deficit which every Pittsburgh social agency faces at this time of the year, because most of the big-moneyed contributors are vacationing in distant parts, and also because industrial plants which operate the year round, are cutting down their overhead by reducing labor forces, advertising and philanthropic appropriations—quite naturally the Urban League is included in the downward "cut."

However, the Urban League deficit is small (not quite \$3,000) as compared to other enterprises and institutions with the same payroll, and dependent upon general appreciation instead of commercial transactions, and an average net profit, for its income.

But the deficit was duly published and sent to Mr. Clark's superior officers, who accepted both the report and reasons given for said deficit. The books and recording system of the Pittsburgh Branch are examined periodically by one of the State's highly rated auditing companies, and at no time have they discovered, as summed or reported any discrepancies.

The present deficit, admittedly normal, is causing no scare to those who are handling the League's affairs, for the problem has been faced and analyzed. Application of the remedy has advanced steadily among the whites and the few Negroes who appreciate the difficult task under way to open up bigger opportunities for Negroes as well as create a more friendly feeling between the races in the Pittsburgh district.

If the Pittsburgh Branch of the National Urban League is to quit a work which has cost so many sacrifices on the part of upright and conscientious persons, it is a fact which the Executive Secretary, Mr. Clark, and his supervisors know nothing about.

IS PITTSBURGH URBAN LEAGUE VICTIM OF PERSONAL SPLEEN?

John L. Clark, Pittsburgh American Columnist, Investigates

Comments, Criticises—But Gives Facts

Like a crack military unit responding to the call of "assembly," forty active workers replied to notices by appearing in person at Writt's Garden's meeting. They have concentrated last Sunday to devise ways and means of "selling" the products of the Urban League to the public.

Whether the stimulated interest was due to the unfair criticism or these feeble attempts to put the League's functions before the people intelligently matters not. The unmistakable fact is, that interest in this organization is on the increase and if prospects of putting over the proposition were good before, they are better now.

With each individual taking the floor and stating in his own selection of words the efficient and deficient points associated with the League, the entire dinner party was treated to far more intelligence, interest, loyalty and vision than could ever be portrayed by the most inspired writer of the day.

We have covered some of the work done by Nuss Lowndes, Mrs. Mann, and reasons given for said deficit. The Mr. Clark, as well as special efficiencies by the entire group. Some men-Pittsburgh Branch are examined attention was made of the Urban League's specified periods by one of the State's rating with the employers in the large highly rated auditing companies, and industries of the city and state. Even at no time have they discovered, as the forced recognition of a class of summed or reported any discrepancies charity for which there is no appropriation or special worker, was em-

phasized somewhat. These functions are noteworthy and are known to League was brought out in last Sunday's meeting. They have concentrated on efficiency in every humane endeavor but they have never tried to sell their efficiency to the people.

Of course, ten or twenty people could never expect to sell a proposition so large and so meritorious to a group of people who have been taught that the only charity worth while is the "one-tenth" mentioned in the Bible and emphasized by poorly-visioned preachers. But with an active membership of forty or more determined men, digging away like beavers, the Urban League and its years of sacrifices will score many high marks in selling a service that we use so often and pay so little for.

This test of the forty beavers will determine to a large extent whether the Urban League will remain a victim of Personal spleen.

SOCIAL WORKERS END SUCCESSFUL STATE MEETING

Harmony and Accomplishment Mark Great Three Day Dayton Conference

Dayton, Ohio, May 16.—At the State Conference of Social Workers, recently held in this city, more than 200 delegates and guests were present and every subject pertaining to the community was discussed. N. B. Allen, executive secretary of the Columbus Urban League, was re-elected president of the organization; James Robinson of the Negro Civic association of Cincinnati, re-elected vice president; G. W. Thompson of the Akron Y. M. C. A., secretary, and Miss Gertrude Brown of the Dayton Federation for Social Service, with headquarters at Linden Center, treasurer.

One of the outstanding acts of the conference was the adoption of a resolution recommending that the pension of the widow of Col. Charles Young, who died in Africa, should be increased to \$100 per month. Other resolutions adopted asked for the unstinted support of the Dyer Anti-Lynching measure now before Congress, and that the president take a more active interest in the appeals of those ex-service men who are still held in Leavenworth prison.

Each of the three day sessions was addressed by some speaker who discussed the different phases of social work from particular angles. J. A. Mitchell, principal of the Champion Ave. Junior high school of Columbus, talked on modern social work in its relation to education in large cities. He emphasized the fact that the standards of American society are being raised by the scientific methods now being employed by the majority of city school boards.

Other outside speakers were Dr. Sara Brown of the National Y. W. C. A. board, Franklin O. Nichols of the New York bureau of social hygiene, John C. Danuy, Jr., of the Detroit Urban League, Dr. F. G. Barr, Judge R. W. Baggott and Mayor F. B. Hale of this city.

COLUMBUS CAMPAIGN TO LAST 4 DAYS; THE GOAL IS HIGH THIS YEAR

Forty-Six Agencies Will Share
in \$656,099 to Be Raised
by the 2500 Can-
vassers.

PAYROLL CHARGES

An army of 2500 campaigners, under leadership of J. H. Frantz, will start tomorrow morning the Community Fund canvass which will continue until Thursday night. The men and women warriors have as their objective the capture of \$656,099, to be apportioned among 46 Columbus and Franklin County welfare agencies.

Many of these campaigners are veterans of a similar battle last year when they put across the first Community Fund drive. However, a harder task confronts them this time for the amount they seek is 40 per cent greater than that of last year because of the expanded activity of the fund, brought out by its successful administration during the first year.

There is no question in their minds but what, when they gather at the Deshler Hotel Thursday night for the dinner and meeting which are to wind up the campaign, every cent of the goal will have been subscribed.

In few other drives have Columbus people acted so much in unison as in this week's. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish welfare organizations are included in the 46 agencies participating, and workers from each of these creeds will be putting forth their best efforts during the coming four days. There are colored agencies, too, which benefit from the fund, and a strong and willing organization of colored solicitors has been formed. And in like manner the local Italians, Greeks, Hungarians, Serbians and Belgians have organized to do their share.

Chairman Frantz and his assistants have planned the campaign so completely a person who can afford to

contribute will be overlooked, and they fully expect to exceed by a wide margin last year's total of individual subscribers—29,220.

The solocitors' major talking point is the success which has marked the operation of the fund. Last year they could only predict what the fund would do.

They can point out that last year there were 36 participating agencies, but because the fund has operated so efficiently nine other local organizations petitioned to be taken into the fold. Among these are four Catholic agencies.

Assisting Chairman Frantz as his personal aids are E. P. Tice and Albert M. Miller, who bear the title of vice chairmen. The 2500 workers are divided into eight major divisions, with Tice in charge of four, Miller in charge of three and Frantz one.

These divisions are: Professional and residence, county, offices and office buildings, retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers, financial institutions and special prospects. Each has a chairman, vice chairman, team captains and lieutenants, "key men" and team members.

Workers' luncheons will be held at the Deshler Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday noons. No report will be made Monday noon, the first one coming Tuesday.

Subscribers again will be given the chance to pay their pledges in installments. Payments may be made every two months over a 10-month period. Subscribers of \$1 or more will become members of the Red Cross for the year 1925. Subscribers may again express a personal interest in one or more favorite agencies in the campaign by designating on their pledge cards those they particularly want to help and the amount they desire to give to each.

One of the new features is that of payroll deductions. In some of the larger establishments employees have expressed a desire to pay their individual subscriptions through payroll deductions, and this will be done in places where there are more than 100 employees and where the plan is mutually agreeable to employees and employer.

For the purpose of identification every solicitor will wear a "solicitor's button," and a smaller button will be given to each subscriber.

Social Conditions Improvement - 1924

NEGRO IN INDUSTRY TO BE DISCUSSED BY URBAN LEAGUE

The National Urban League has announced its annual meeting for Wednesday afternoon and evening, February 6th at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East 22nd street, New York City.

The afternoon meeting at 3.30 o'clock will be formal at which time Executive Board Members for terms expiring 1927 and officers and members of standing committees will be elected. The annual report of work accomplished and of funds received and expended will be presented. At the evening session at 8.15 o'clock the topic for discussion will be the "Negro in Industry" at which time an effort will be made to outline the problems in industry which be faced by social workers during 1924. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University and Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation will be the principal speakers. Discussion from the floor will follow. L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the League will preside and the public is invited.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the league said in making public the announcement of the meetings:

"The great problem among the colored people during 1924 is that of the wise distribution of the Negro migrants on the basis of opportunity to work. It is well for organizations which have an influence in the movement of the Negro population to use that influence wisely to the end that the migrants may locate where they can get the work best suited to their several abilities and at the same time secure the largest possible income for themselves and families. All of this will tend to improve their economic status; make for better health conditions in their homes and raise the general standard of their family life.

"Such conferences as the League holds from time to time are planned with this end in view as well as to insure helpful leadership to the colored people."

NATL. URBAN LEAGUE

The National Urban League has announced its annual meeting for Wednesday afternoon and evening, February 6, at the Russell Sage Foundation building, 130 E. 22nd street, New York City.

The afternoon meeting at 3:30 o'clock will be formal at which time Executive Board members for terms expiring 1927 and officers and members of standing committees will be elected. The annual report of work accomplished and of funds received and expended will be presented. At the evening session at 8:15 o'clock the topic for discussion will be the "Negro in Industry" at which time an effort will be made to outline the problems in industry which will be faced by social workers during 1924. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University and Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies of the principal speakers. Discussion from the floor will follow. L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the league, will preside and the public is invited.

CIRCLE FOR NEGRO RELIEF INC., HEARS MISS FANNIE HURST

Famous Novelist Makes Fine Address—Circle Is Doing Good Work—Watt Terry Gives \$50.

The annual meeting of the Circle for Negro Relief, Inc., of which Miss Belle Davis is the executive secretary, was held January 29 in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association, 179 West 137th street, with Miss Fannie Hurst, the noted novelist, as the principal speaker.

Miss Hurst declared that her interest in the Circle was first aroused because the idea of its operation is something she feels keenly about. Said she: "I believe thoroughly in the Circle for Negro Relief. I believe in its principles: working out our own health problems for ourselves."

Continuing, Miss Hurst declared that an answer to the race problem will be found by emphasizing race consciousness—the working out of your own problem for yourselves. One of the greatest determining forces in America is the vote, and one of the most latent powers now in the country is the colored vote; and as a vote, it is less expressed, probably, than any force in the country. The colored vote, although I do not know the statistics, is undoubtedly more important than the woman vote, and yet we have not heard as much about the Negro vote as we have heard about the woman vote; but I feel perfectly sure, as I look at the slightly awakening 'self-consciousness' of the American Negro, that the importance of his vote is coming through self-expression, by asking for what he wants; and if he does not get it that way, by demanding it, by thinking about his politics, by knowing generally about his politics, rather than by being swayed by his politics."

Miss Hurst said the Negro's creative influence in industries and art, especially music, is making itself felt, but he must awake politically, and demand proper health and housing conditions, and so gain improved industrial, social and civic advancement.

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Dr. J. D. Bushell of Walker Memorial Baptist Church, who is a vice-president of the Circle. Miss Davis, in her annual report, showed an extended program of work. The Circle is maintaining a public health nurse at Fort Valley, Ga., through the cooperation of the Fort Valley High School, the only nurse, white or colored, in the county of some 30,000 people. Miss Davis reported that V. Everit Macy had increased his annual contribution from \$250 to \$500, and that from contributions and memberships, in sums of \$1 to \$10, there had been raised \$2,516.07.

The Fort Valley, Ga., Unit, represented at the meeting by Mrs. H. A. Hunt, contributed \$382.36, and \$279.41 was received from the Unit at New London, Conn. Miss Lena Jackson, a graduate of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, is the nurse stationed at Fort Valley, and Mrs. Hunt told interestingly of the value of the work the nurse has done.

Others who addressed the meeting were Mrs. Addie Hunton Floyd, Miss Anna Papino, assistant superintendent of Lincoln Hospital, and Dr. George Chester Booth, treasurer of the Circle. Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement was elected to the executive committee.

\$834 Raised at Meeting.

Contributions at the annual meeting totalled \$834. Watt Terry, the real estate promoter, wired \$50 on condition

New York.

that \$250 in addition was raised at the meeting. The contributors were:

- \$500—V. Everit Macy.
- \$50—Watt Terry.
- \$25—Dr. J. E. Moorland, Miss Anna Papino, Mrs. L. M. Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Rose, Rev. J. D. Bushell, Mrs. Lucy Freeman, Miss Belle Davis, John D. Saunders.
- \$10—Miss Louise Ross, Mrs. Media Dodson, Mrs. Emily Day, Miss Dora Lee, Mrs. Nannie Martin, Mrs. Addie Hunton Floyd, Mrs. Lydia Jeffries.
- \$5—Mrs. Harold Ramsom, Mrs. Webster.
- \$2—A Friend.
- \$1—Miss Julia M. Payne, Miss Anice Cotton.

Dr. Bushell paid a compliment to Miss Davis for the work which "she has done almost single-handed," and a rising vote of thanks was given her by the audience.

SCOTT SEES LABORERS RISING

New York, Feb. 15.—"The Negro in Industry" was the principal subject discussed at the 12th annual meeting of the National Urban League, held in the Russell Sage Foundation building, New York city, Wednesday evening, Feb. 6. The discussion was led at the evening session by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of industrial studies of the Russell Sage foundation, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard university, Washington, D. C. During the world war, Dr. Scott served as special assistant to the secretary of war, advising in matters affecting troops and civilians. He prepared a monograph study entitled, "Negro Migration During the War," for the Carnegie endowment for international peace. He spoke as follows:

Labor Deficit

"The Negro faces America industrially as well as politically. There was a labor deficit in this country during the world war of approximately 4,000,000, caused by the sudden cutting off of the 1,000,000 annual supply of alien labor. To supply this labor deficit in American industry, the immense reservoir of Negro labor in the South was called upon. This provided the Negro workman with his first great industrial opportunity. The National Urban League did won-

derfully fine and effective work in arousing the national conscience in the matter of opening economic opportunities to Colored wage earners, in promoting Negro economic welfare generally and in removing the cause of misunderstanding and friction between the races."

After referring to the national legislation enacted to restrict alien immigration, following the close of the great world war, which legislation was said to have been a reaction growing out of the experiences of this country during the war, when it found that there was such a large alien population which could not be counted up as substantial defenders in time of national peril, Dr. Scott continued:

Larger Demand

"As immigration is further restricted, there will be a larger and larger demand for Negro labor. His great industrial opportunity has come and he is seeking to embrace it with eagerness. Great economic and social transformations are being wrought in the life of the Negro, not only in the North, but in the South as well. The reaction of the migration of the Negro from the South on the South itself is seen in the appeals for his return by the industries of the South. There is in the North and South a general disposition now to look the facts in the face. Many southern editors are recognizing that it is to the best interest of the South to make conditions such as to make it unnecessary for the Negro to leave the South in order to realize his fullest development as an American citizen."

URBAN LEAGUE HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Launches National Industrial Program Beneficial Reaction Results From Activities

New York, N. Y.—On Wednesday last, the National Urban League held its Annual Meeting in this city at which time announcement was made of the plan this year to establish a National Industrial Department at an extra annual expense of \$9,000. Half of this sum—\$4,500—is pledged by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on condition that the balance is raised.

The Annual Report presented by the Executive Secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, stated in part as follows: "The year 1923 has seen extraordinary developments in the problems of race relations to which the National Urban League has committed itself. The attitude of

public mind towards the Negro expresses itself in the improvement in the type of public statements concerning achievements by members of the Negro race and in incidents in which the Negro is a prominent factor or is vitally concerned.

"Our local organization in industrial centers, such as Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Columbus, Cleveland, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Newark and Philadelphia have found homes for Negro workers; placed them in positions; counselled with them to secure greater efficiency; advised with their families on education for their children and the standardizing of their home life; interceded in their behalf with employers in an effort to secure fairer treatment and more consideration as to wages and advancement when merited.

"Two 'Fellows' of the League have completed a year's study in social service at training schools and four additional students have been appointed for study under the League's Fellowship plan during 1923-24.

"Through the Department of Research and Investigation, lecturers, writers and students of the race question have sought and received valuable data. 'OPPORTUNITY' magazine has appeared during each of the twelve months of 1923 with live authentic reports and practical discussions of Negro life. Surveys of Negro social conditions have been completed in Baltimore Md., Waterbury, Conn., and Buffalo, N. Y., and in two instances have been published in 'OPPORTUNITY'. The Buffalo survey has been conducted under the auspices of the Council of Social Agencies interracial committee and the Baltimore survey under a similar committee with the endorsement of the Mayor of the City, the Board of Trade and the Manufacturers' Association.

The following persons were elected to the Executive Board for the term expiring 1927: Roger N. Baldwin, C. C. Spaulding, Arthur C. Holden, Miss Edith M. Campbell, Plato Durham, George C. Hall, Abraham Lefkowitz, Kelly Miller, Mrs. John F. Moors, Robert R. Moton, Paul J. Sachs, George W. Seligman, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, W. R. Valentine, J. D. Williamson, Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the National Urban League.

ST. BENEDICT'S DAY NURSERY

OF all helpless classes in any community the most helpless are made the Catechism.

up of mothers who have to work for the support of their infant children and these infant children who by misfortune or accident or circumstances of modern life have been deprived, in full or in part, of the care and protection of their fathers. Owing to the cost of lodging, food, clothing and other necessities the condition of these mothers and infants is more acute in New York City than anywhere else.

and most pitiful of all among the colored population. Therefore it was with great joy that the members of St. Benedict's congregation and the colored people generally heard of the establishing of a Day Nursery in the Harlem district. This was brought about by the donation of two houses in West 132nd Street by Rev. Patrick J. Minogue, pastor of St. Aloisius Church, and the assuming by the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York of the very large financial obligation for remodeling the houses and turning them into an institution which would meet all the exacting requirements of the city authorities. The Nursery, perfect in all details, heating apparatus, plumbing, bath rooms, play rooms, rest rooms, kindergarten, clinic, laundry, kitchen and chapel was handed over last December to the Church of St. Benedict the Moor for maintenance. This, it is hoped, will be provided through the efforts of several auxiliaries, which at various times in the year will undertake bazaars, entertainments and drives. A most delightful feature of the Nursery is furnished by the Colored Sisters in charge, the Oblates of the Most Pure Heart of Mary, an order founded in Georgia a few years ago by Very Rev. Ignatius Lissner, L.A.M. The people in the neighborhood are pleased to see members of their own race clothed in the religious garb of the Catholic Church. Already the Sisters have extended their work beyond the mere material benefits for the babies for through their instrumentality several infants have been baptized, several careless mothers have been brought to take up

again their religious duties and several

Scarcely was the Nursery opened when a committee of prominent men and women of Harlem, doctors, lawyers, journalists, trained nurses, settlement workers and charitable private citizens, some of them Catholics but most of them non-Catholics formed itself without any asking or urging and called on the Sisters to offer help in every way it might be acceptable.

So with all these encouraging features displaying themselves at the very beginning and with the building so splendidly equipped for its line of work and with a large field for activities it is not a vain prophecy to say that St. Benedict's Day Nursery is destined to go on from year to year widening its circle of corporal and spiritual charities and bringing back the blessings of Heaven on all those who helped to start it and may help to keep it going.

BROOKLYN N. Y. CITIZEN
APRIL 5, 1924

CHURCH FEDERATION CALLS COLORED MINISTERS OF BORO TO HOLD RACE CONFERENCE

As a result of the conference on the race problem in Brooklyn held by the Brooklyn Federation of Churches recently, a letter has been sent to every colored minister in the borough preparatory to calling the min conference. The federation was asked at the recent meeting to make a survey of the problem of the 50,000 colored people here and to bring the findings to a meeting to be held Monday, April 28, at the headquarters of the federation, No. 69 Schemerhorn street, to be used as a basis for making plans to improve their condition.

In the letter, which was sent in conjunction with the work being done on the survey, the problem of the housing conditions among the colored residents and the problem of the small percentage of that population identified with churches are discussed. The letter states that:

"There are now 50,000 colored people in Brooklyn, and the unusually large migration from the South to the North, which started at the outbreak of the World War is still going on.

"Do you know," it continues, "that only 10,000 of these Negroes are identified with any church?"

"And do you know that in the richest and largest city of the United States the most appalling conditions exist among the colored people? Frederick Boyd Stevenson, says that this fact is due to the bad housing of these peoples. Only half of the Negroes are adequately housed; there is much overcrowding; there is little or no prevention of disease; sanitary conveniences are sadly lacking, and there are very few institutions engaged in the care of the Negro.

The result of the above conditions is the existence of a very low moral tone in the colored communities. Mr. Stevenson and other citizens are asking the question, 'What is the city of

Brooklyn going to do to give the Negro the full privileges of American citizenship?"

"In an endeavor to answer this a small group of church workers met on March 19 at the office of the Federation of Churches to discuss ways and means of alleviating the social and religious conditions of the colored people. The attention of the group was called to what is being done in other large cities to solve the problem of race prejudices, and the Saint Louis Department on Race Relations, which is composed of four committees on health, survey, housing and public opinion, was cited as an example. The need of approaching the matter in a practical and common-sense way was felt by all, and in this connection the Brooklyn Federation of Churches was asked to make a survey of the situation as a working basis.

"Interested in this problem are the following organizations: The Urban League, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the housing committees of both the Chamber of Commerce and the Bureau of Charities, the Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, the Visiting Nurses' Association, the Colored Ministers' Association and the Federation of Churches.

"In order that this new group may have the support and benefit of the knowledge and opinions of some of the colored people themselves, the Federation of Churches has been asked to call a conference of all the colored ministers for the purpose of discussing ways of improving the conditions of the colored people. They need your help and backing. Show them that they have your sympathy."

At the next conference, with the facts before the meeting, some definite plan of action will be adopted as a means of improving the social problem of this group and of reaching the unchurched members among them.

"ALL GOD'S CHILLUN GET AN OUTIN"

(From the New York Evening Post) New York, July 30.—There were shrieks of delight yesterday morning in the echoing Grand Central galleries when a train carrying three cars brimming with merry colored folk slipped out of the long tunnels bound for Milford, Conn., and two weeks of rollicking vacation by the waters of the Sound.

There were three hundred of them in all—little black and brown boys and girls, mothers with dark-skinned pickaninnies—chosen by the social workers and chaplains of the Episcopal City Mission from the parishes of St. Cyprian's, the Chapel of the Messiah, the Manhattanville Day Nursery, the Judson Health Center, the Church Mission of Help and other social organizations, to enjoy a period of play and change from the city's congestion at the Sarah Schermerhorn Convalescent and Vacation Home for run-down mothers and children, maintained by the mission at Milford.

Back in the waiting room where good bys had been said, one caught glimpses of fond husbands and fathers, many of whom had never before in all their domestic history been deserted in this summary fashion. One saw, too, not a few mothers, come "to see the youngsters off." Questioned as to why the latter could not fare Island, had been blind since her go with their excited flocks, the answer was invariably "We got to work."

When one is a tired mother with five or six small children, it is not an easy thing to handle one's self, and self ready for this trip. All one's progeny off for two weeks in the country. But as one motherers hospital, two little ones with her, put it. "I wouldn't be goin' if it hadn't had been traveling since early morn-been for my little chilluns. Fresh airing by subway and trolley to join the is good for them." And when one party is a small boy or girl, what a wondrous thing is a trip on the train and train at Milford and moved to board a vacation at the journey's end.

When the caravan sped along the familiar haunts of 123d street, where one's everyday gang mates had gathered in the street below to herald one's unwonted passing, could life hold more of ride and triumph?

Was it any wonder that one likely young American, cherishing deep in a khaki bundle some well-counted hoard of fire-crackers against an all too re-

luctant Fourth, should under the spell of this exhilarating speed and the vying sallies of his companions, unstrap the bundle and indulge in a few anonymous explosions under the neighborhood seats? Or that a few unexpected volleys from carefully concealed squirt guns managed to dampen a little brave finery across the aisle.

And what honest-to-goodness excursion ever went very far without at least a box of candy from a well-stocked lunch box? Needless to say, the train had barely reached 125th street station before all sandwiches were out, all bananas stripped, all perfume of orange peel released upon the festive air. Long before the train had reached Milford, long before it had reached New Rochelle, indeed, the ice water tanks were empty.

But the spirits of that happy crowd were still unquenched. One tall boy, easily the leader of his group, thrummed on a ukulele; the bazoos took up the melody. Clear childish voices fell into a medley of patriotic songs, generously refrained with "The Side-

Everybody was going on a vacation. Everybody was happy. But in the undertone one sensed a touch of wistfulness. In the crowd were mothers who had never before, since the first baby came—and now there were six—been away from home for so much as a day's breathing spell. One woman with six small children was only twenty-nine. Another with five was the widow of a Spanish War veteran; she worked all day as a domestic to support her brood.

One colored girl of probably twenty, an inmate of the City Home on Welfare Island, had been blind since her birth. All winter she had been knitting sweaters to sell through the Lighthouse Society for the Blind to earn the funds necessary to get her-

As the crowd swung down from the train at Milford and moved to board the waiting trolleys, there was a general dive for the roses growing along the station fence. "Gee, I'm going to take these home," one of the small girl cried. "My mother knows a lady who can preserve them so they'll last all winter."

"Aw, you'll get nicer ones'n that a'fore you get home," scornful boy cried but she refused to hear.

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Schermerhorn Home, which stands on a hill, its green lawns sloping gently down to the waters of the Sound, a sigh of delight escaped the three hundred. It was a unanimous bit of eloquence, mingled with wonder and excitement.

"Oh, how that's where I'm goin' swimmin'." "Yeh, boy. So'me I." "Will they loan us bathin' suits?" "Sure, baby! The pahson tolé me so."

A half hour later under the broad roof of the main building a hundred small children were bobbling over their lunches at the low tables. A quarter of a mile away ninety boys had been assigned to their tents at Camp Bleeker and were standing in line with their mess kits.

And under the trees on the broad lawn near the main building, forty mothers had gathered in the big rocking chairs to catch the first breeze from the sound, while they waited for their turn to go into the dining room.

These 300 colored women and children comprise the first party to be sent by the society to Sarah Schermerhorn Convalescent Home for this twentieth season in which the institution has functioned as a rest-home for run-down mothers and children. Other camps and rest-homes offer a vacation to children. Still others make provision for women. But Schermerhorn Home is unique in that it provides a vacation for mothers who can bring their children with them and who, otherwise, could not be spared from home.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N.Y.) EAGLE
AUGUST 19, 1924

Colored Center's Work Exhibited Displayed at Savings Bank, Articles Are Attracting Notice

The work that has been done by the Colored Christian Community Center at 33 Catherine Street during the past summer, is being exhibited at the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.

The work of 150 children is represented and includes dressmaking, dresses made by the children for themselves, wax making, in which vases and flower holders are made from cast-off bottles and tins.

Those in charge during the year were Mrs. Mary Kelly Wheeler, fancy

needle work and basketry: Miss Naomi McIntyre, dressmaking; Mrs. De Witt and Miss Eva Washington, kindergarten; Albert E. Smith, toys and wood-work for boys; Mrs. Georgine Kelley Smith, director.

The Center is in need of books, magazines, old clothing or money, with which to continue its work. A new and up-to-date building will be erected later, on land recently given by Miss Josephine Gaskin Seaman.

"All God's Chillun" Gets An Outing

Gleeful Little Black And Brown Kiddies And Mothers With Shiny Little Pickaninnies Dated For "Big Time" In Conn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—A.M.P.—There were shrieks of delight yesterday morning in the echoing Grand Central galleries when a train carrying three cars brimming with merry colored folk slipped out of the long tunnels bound for Milford, Conn., and two weeks of rollicking vacation by the waters of the Sound.

There were three hundred of them in all—little black and brown boys and girls, mothers with dark-skinned pickaninnies—chosen by the social workers and chaplains of the Episcopal City Mission from the parishes of St. Cyprian's, the Chapel of the Messiah, the Manhattanville Day Nursery, the Judson Health Center, the Church Mission of Help and other social organizations, to enjoy a period of play and change from the city's congestion at the Sarah Schermerhorn Convalescent and Vacation Home for run-down mothers and children maintained by the Mission at Milford.

Back in the waiting room where good bys had been said, one caught glimpses of fond husbands and fathers, many of whom had never before in all their domestic history been deserted in this summary fashion. One way, too, not a few mothers, come "to see the youngsters off." Questioned as why the latter could not go with their kiddies excited flocks, the answer was invariably, "We got to work."

When one is a tired mother with five or six small children, it is not an easy thing to handle one's self, and all one's progeny off for two weeks in the country. But as one mother put it, "I wouldn't be goin' if it hadn't been for my little chilluns. Fresh air is good for them." And when one is a small boy or girl, what a wondrous thing is a trip on the train and a vacation at the journey's end.

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hoard of fire-crackers against an all too reluctant Fourth, should under the spell of this exhilarating speed and the vying sallies of his companions, unstrap the bundle and indulge in a few anonymous explosions under the neighborhood seats? Or that a few unexpected volleys from carefully concealed squirt guns managed to dampen a little brave finery across the aisle.

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One colored girl of probably twenty, an inmate of the City Home on Welfare Island, had been blinded since her birth. All winter she had been knitting sweaters to sell through the Lighthouse Society for the Blind to earn the funds necessary to get herself ready for this trip.

A younger mother just out of a Yonkers Hospital, two little ones with her, had been traveling since early morning by subway and trolley to join the party.

As the crowd swung down from

the train at Milford and moved to board the waiting trolleys, there was a greater dive for the roses growing along the station fence.

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Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1924.

New Jersey

TRENTON N.Y. TIMES
AUGUST 22, 1924

~~STUDY~~ RACIAL CONDITIONS

Members of the City Commission, the Chamber of Commerce and various civic and uplift organizations will do well to give careful consideration to living conditions among many white persons, while the investigation of the negro situation is under way.

The negroes by no means have a ~~monopoly of poor~~ housing and other like evils. In some of the foreign colonies there is abundant room for reform.

All of Trenton will be the better when housing and like conditions in all sections are generally improved.

Trenton is no worse in this connection than the average American city, in fact it is better off than most places, but the best is none too good and the best should be the civic aim.

MO. CONFERENCE SOCIAL WELFARE CLOSES SESSION

Meeting Marked By Important Discussions. Colored Member Elected To Executive Committee

By GORDON H. SIMPSON

The Twenty-fourth Annual meeting of the Missouri Conference for Social Welfare, which held its session at the Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Oct. 12th to 14th, was marked by several very important forward steps. The organization was strengthened and the Conference went on record as endorsing a splendid program of social welfare for Missouri during the coming year. Several nationally known speakers participated in the program and discussed the subjects of Child Welfare, Family Case Work, Visiting Teachers, Juvenile Delinquency, Recreation, Race Relations, Social Hygiene, Public Health, Rural Welfare, Prison Administration and Community Organization.

One of the most outstanding features of the Conference was the presentation on the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 13, of a discussion of Race Relations. President Nathan B. Young of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, presented irrefutable facts and figures in regard to the education of Negroes in Missouri. (President Young's speech will be found on the first page of the second section of this paper). Mr. Edgar Rombauer, Chairman of the Department of Race Relations of the Community Council, outlined the progress made by that Department through its several committees during the past year in working for more favorable race relations in St. Louis, particularly along the lines of health and housing. He stated that a Committee on Education was being organized for a complete study of schools for colored children in St. Louis. The feature address of this meeting was delivered by Mr. Chandler Owen, Editor of "The Messenger" magazine, who spoke on the subject of "Co-operation in Inter-racial Relations." The speaker claimed that the whole struggle between the races was due to economic factors which had as their aim the holding of Negroes in positions of inferiority and the playing of the masses of white and colored workers against each other. This he claimed was due to the influence of capitalism. In a strong, logical presentation illustrated by actual situations from

every day life, the speaker showed F. T. Lane, Executive Secretary of the influence of the press, stage and the Community Service Urban League, the movie screen in keeping the myth Kansas City, Mo.; President Nathan of inferiority of Negroes in the fore B. Young of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., and Mr. Chandler Owen, Editor of The Messenger, New York City.

The Conference adopted resolutions urging the State Legislature to provide institutional care for feeble-minded and tubercular Negroes.

Mrs. Zell Cole Evans, accompanied by Mrs. Theodosia Hall, rendered two very beautiful vocal selections which were well received and encored.

There were three or four outstanding features of this year's conference. An entire afternoon's session was devoted to the discussion of Race Relations before the entire Conference, on which program two Negro speakers appeared. In the Health Section of the program, Mr. Franklin O. Nichols of the American Public Health Association of New York, and Dr. Ralph Stewart of the U. S. Public Health Service, presented the problems of Public Health and Social Hygiene Among Negroes. The Conference also decided to make Race Relations a subject for regular discussion. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Conference was the election of a Negro as Chairman of the Race Relations Committee, who will serve as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Conference. This distinction went to Mr. F. T. Lane, Executive Secretary of the Community Service Urban League, Kansas City, Mo.

The program for the Inter-racial section was arranged by a committee consisting of Prof. W. Lee Ustick, chairman; Gordon H. Simpson, secretary; Dr. T. A. Curtis, F. T. Lane, Robert S. Cobb, J. Clarence Taussig, Mrs. Frank L. Williams, Mrs. Florence Usher, Prof. J. B. Coleman, Clement Richardson, James L. Usher, Nathan B. Young, Walter Over and Mrs. J. W. Lyman.

In addition to the regular sessions of the Conference, an inter-racial luncheon was held at the Central Department Y. W. C. A., Tuesday noon, which was well attended by social workers and friends throughout the city. At this luncheon Mr. Chandler Owen, who was the main speaker, emphasized some of the fundamental principals relating to inter-racial co-operation. Mr. Walter W. Whitson, President of the Missouri State Conference, Dr. Geo. E. Stevens and F. T. Lane also made brief remarks. Gordon H. Simpson, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, presided.

Among the out of town delegates to the Conference were: Mrs. S. M. Dible and Mrs. Thomas James of the Provident Association, Kansas City; Mrs. M. L. Crosswaite of the Hospital Social Service of Kansas City, Mo.;

COLORED CITIZENS' UNIT OVER SUBSCRIBED QUOTA COMMUNITY FUND DRIVE

Pledges Reach Over Eighteen Thousand Dollars While Quota Was Only \$8000. Outstanding Gift Being \$1000 From The Malones.

The Campaign for the Community Fund for 1925 gave additional evidence of the city's willingness to carry on its great philanthropic work for the year. The amount asked from St. Louis citizens was \$1,700,000. Practically the entire amount has been subscribed.

The amount asked of the colored citizens, through the colored citizens division, was \$8000 dollars. To the great credit of this division and the colored citizens as a whole, more than 18,000 dollars was subscribed. In spite of the emphasis made on subscriptions, there was some \$1724 in cash reported. The outstanding gift being \$1000 subscribed by Mr. and Mrs. Malone of Poro College. Credit for this excellent record is largely due to the organization perfected by the chairman, Atty. Daniel W. Bowles, and to the untiring efforts of the large group of workers associated with him.

A faithful executive committee consisting of Daniel W. Bowles, Mrs. T. J. Nevins, Mr. F. L. Williams, Father D. R. Clarke, Mrs. Ferrier Harris, Mr. A. E. Malone, Mr. John W. Hays, Mr. C. H. Turpin, Mr. H. K. Craft, Rev. O. C. Maxwell, W. H. Fields, Dr. T. A. Curtis, Mr. J. L. Usher, Mr. R. P. Scott and Miss Arsanina Williams. This Committee laid plans early and distributed the several responsibilities among themselves.

The organization when perfected were as follows: Chairman, Atty. Daniel W. Bowles, Sec'y., Gordon H. Simpson, Vice Chairman, Mrs. Aaron E. Malone, Judge C. E. Clark, Aaron W. Lloyd, Geo. W. Buckner. The executive committee as indicated above.

The workers were divided into two divisions with Mr. John W. Hays, Colonel of Division A, and Mr. A. C. Macklin, Colonel of Division B. These two veteran campaign leaders immediately pitted the workers of their respective divisions enthusiastically against each other.

The following persons captained teams under Colonel Macklin with results as indicated:

Team No.	Captain	No. of Subscriptions	Amt.
1	Miss E. H. Giles	120	\$ 752.00
3	Miss Letitia J. Cole	91	470.73
4	Miss Sabra West	279	3043.48
5	Mrs. Bismark Lavine	107	667.89
6	Mrs. W. C. Bridges	109	302.25
7	Mrs. T. E. Johnson	79	543.25
8	Mrs. J. C. Thomas	117	943.90
9	Mrs. N. A. Howard	90	426.89
10	W. A. Burgess	238	1438.54

The following persons captained teams under Colonel Macklin with results as indicated:

Team No.	Captain	No. of Subscriptions	Amt.
11	J. A. Davis	173	\$ 939.60
12	Rev. I. E. Banks	95	637.85
13	Mrs. C. E. Thompson	38	320.50

As long as St. Louis is blessed with people of this type the general welfare of the group is assured.

The Campaign Chairman, the Chairman and Executive Committee of the Colored Citizens Committee wish to take this opportunity formally to thank the more than 200 workers who gave so generously of their time and service in making this Campaign an outstanding success. The coming together of these workers every evening, after a hard day's work in order to make their reports and keep up the enthusiasm and interest of the Campaign, is evidence of genuine sacrificial service. As long as St. Louis is blessed with people of this type the general welfare of the group is assured.

Summarizing the results of the Campaign we find that the workers of the Colored Citizens Division secured 2293 subscriptions for a total of \$18,501.00. It must be remembered that this does not represent the entire subscription made by Colored people for all of the workers in industrial plants were compelled to subscribe with the other workers of the industry. The same is true with Colored workers employed in the down town offices and in such places as the hospitals, etc. It may be possible to determine the amount of money subscribed by Colored people through these various channels. To date, however these figures are not available.

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every day life, the speaker showed the influence of the press, stage and the movie screen in keeping the myth of inferiority of Negroes in the forefront. Unequal educational opportunities and environmental conditions he claimed were responsible in a large measure for the conditions of Negroes today. Segregation was the worst thing for the community because it teaches the races to hate each other. Mrs. Zell Cole Evans, accompanied by Mrs. Theodosia Hall, rendered two very beautiful vocal selections which were well received and enjoyed.

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In addition to the regular sessions of the conference, an interracial luncheon was held at the Central Department Y. W. C. A., Tuesday noon, at which was well attended by social workers and friends throughout the city. At this luncheon Mr. Chandler Owen, who was the main speaker, emphasized some of the fundamental principles relating to interracial cooperation. Mr. Walter W. Whitson, President of the Missouri State Conference, Dr. Geo. E. Stevens and F. T. Lane also made brief remarks. Gordon H. Simpson, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, presided.

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every day life, the speaker showed the influence of the press, stage and the movie screen in keeping the myth of inferiority of Negroes in the forefront. Unequal educational opportunities and environmental conditions he claimed were responsible in a large measure for the conditions of Negroes today. Segregation was the worst thing for the community because it teaches the races to hate each other. Mrs. Zell Cole Evans, accompanied by Mrs. Theodosia Hall, rendered two very beautiful vocal selections which were well received and enjoyed.

There were three or four outstanding features of this year's conference. An entire afternoon's session was devoted to the discussion of Race Relations before the entire conference, in which program two Negro speakers appeared. In the Health Section of the program, Mr. Franklin O. Nicholas of the American Public Health Association of New York, and Dr. Ralph Stewart of the U. S. Public Health Service, presented the problems of Public Health and Social Hygiene among Negroes. The conference also decided to make Race Relations a subject for regular discussion. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the conference was the election of a Negro as Chairman of the Race Relations Committee, who will serve as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the conference. This division went to Mr. F. T. Lane, Executive Secretary of the Community Service Urban League, Kansas City.

The program for the interracial section was arranged by a committee consisting of Prof. W. Lee Ustick, chairman; Gordon H. Simpson, secretary; Dr. T. A. Curtis, F. T. Lane, Robert S. Cobb, J. Clarence Tanssitz, Mrs. Frank L. Williams, Mrs. Florence Usher, Prof. J. B. Coleman, the Department of Race Relations of the Community Council, James L. Usher, Clement Richardson, James L. Usher, Mrs. J. W. Lyman.

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As long as St. Louis is blessed with people of this type the general welfare of the group is assured.

The campaign for the Community Fund for 1925 gave additional evidence of the city's willingness to carry on its great philanthropic work for the year. The amount asked from St. Louis citizens was \$1,700,000. Practically the entire amount has been subscribed. The amount asked of the colored citizens, through the colored citizens division, was \$800 dollars. To the great credit of this division and the colored citizens as a whole, more than 18,000 dollars was subscribed. In spite of the emphasis made on subscriptions, there was some \$1724 in cash received. The outstanding gift being \$1000 subscribed by Mr. and Mrs. Malone of Poto College. Credit for this excellent record is largely due to the untiring efforts of the large group of workers associated with him.

A faithful executive committee consisting of Daniel W. Bowles, Mrs. T. J. Novins, Mr. F. L. Williams, Father D. R. Clarke, Mrs. Perrier Harris, Mr. A. E. Malone, Mr. John W. Hays, Mr. C. H. Turpin, Mr. H. K. Craft, Rev. O. C. Maxwell, W. H. Fields, Dr. T. A. Curtis, Mr. J. L. Usher, Mr. R. P. Scott and Miss A. S. Williams. This committee laid plans early and distributed the several responsibilities among themselves.

The organization when perfected were as follows: Chairman, Atty. Daniel W. Bowles, Sec'y, Gordon H. Simpson, Vice Chairman, Mrs. Aaron E. Malone, Judge C. E. Clark, Aaron W. Lloyd, Geo. W. Buckner. The executive committee as indicated above.

The workers were divided into two divisions with Mr. John W. Hays, Colonel of Division A, and Mr. A. C. Maclin, Colonel of Division B. These two veteran campaign leaders immediately pitilessly attacked the workers of their respective divisions and finally achieved the results as indicated:

Summarizing the results of the Campaign we find that the workers of the Colored Citizens Division secured 2203 subscriptions for a total of \$18,501.00. It must be remembered that this does not represent the entire subscription made by Colored people for all of the workers in industrial plants were compelled to subscribe with the other workers of the industry. The same is true with Colored workers employed in the down town offices and in such places as the hospitals, etc. It may be possible to determine the amount of money subscribed by Colored people through these various channels. To date, however these figures are not available.

The General Campaign Chairman, the Chairman and Executive Committee of the Colored Citizens Committee wish to take this opportunity formally to thank the more than 200 workers who gave so generously of their time and service in making this Campaign an outstanding success. The coming together of these workers every evening, after a hard day's work in order to make their reports and keep up the enthusiasm and interest of the Cam-

COLORED CITIZENS' UNIT
OVER SUBSCRIBED QUOTA
COMMUNITY FUND DRIVE

Pledges Reach Over Eighteen Thousand Dollars
While Quota Was Only \$8000. Outstanding Gift
Being \$1000 From The Malones.

Team No. Captain		No. of Subscriptions		Amt.	
1	Miss E. H. Giles	120	\$ 752.00	173	\$ 939.60
2	Miss Leticia I. Cole	91	470.73	95	637.85
3	Miss Saben West	279	3043.48	14	320.50
4	Mrs. Bismark Lavine	107	667.89	15	320.50
5	Mrs. W. C. Bridges	109	302.25	16	320.50
6	Mrs. T. E. Johnson	79	543.25	17	320.50
7	Mrs. J. C. Thomas	117	943.90	18	320.50
8	Mrs. N. A. Howard	90	426.89	19	320.50
9	W. A. Burgess	238	1438.54	20	320.50
10	The following persons captained teams under Colonel Macklin with results as indicated:				
11	J. A. Davis	173	\$ 939.60		
12	Rev. I. E. Banks	95	637.85		
13	Mrs. C. E. Thompson	38	320.50		

Many Babies Born Out Of Wedlock

**Baltimore Is Ahead of Other
Cities In Percentage Of
Unmarried Mothers
And Fathers**

INSTITUTION PLANNED

That one out of every five babies born to colored people in the city of Baltimore during 1923 were illegitimate, was brought out in a report summarized from hospital and Bureau of Child Hygiene records last week.

The University of Maryland figures alone show that in 1923 that institution registered 682 illegitimate births. The 1923 report at Johns Hopkins shows that there were 232 such births recorded. These figures together with those reported by the Bureau of Child Hygiene, indicated an illegitimacy of slightly over 20 percent.

INCREASE SINCE 1915.

The comparison of colored illegitimate births since 1915 also shows a slight increase. The Henry Watson Aid Society, according to Miss Georgiana Fields, one of the social workers, handled 11 cases in 1923. In 1921 this same agency handled 73. Comparative figures for whites and colored people also show a wide divergence. About 2 percent of white births reported were illegitimate. While the total number of white births reported from unmarried parents are nearly as large as that of the colored, the per capita number is much smaller.

LEADS NEARBY CITIES

It may be interesting to note the comparative illegitimate birth rate of colored people here in Baltimore with that of nearby large cities. In Washington, where one-third of the population is colored, 19.5 percent of the births were illegitimate in 1918. In Philadelphia, where the proportion is one-sixth, the percentage was 16.4. In the same year here in Baltimore the percentage was 20.5.

BLAMES LAXITY OF LAWS

Although a lack of many of the preventative agencies dealing with social contact undoubtedly has something to do with Baltimore's high illegitimacy rate, many see in the laxity of law dealing with promiscuous living of unmarried people together under what is generally termed "common law marriages," a cause for much of it. Even tho against the law the criminal courts seem helpless in dealing with cases of this kind. Recently a member of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, commented on the inability of the law to deal with this problem, and a police captain told this paper that it was beyond their control and would

have to be handled in some other way other than making arrests.

WHAT BECOMES OF BABIES

It is evident that children born in any home of irregular social relations, start out in life with a handicap. But especially to those children of young unmarried mothers, the problem becomes acute. At present the Florence Crittendon Home and other agencies caring for babies of unmarried mothers, do not receive colored unmarried mothers. A large number of the children coming into the Juvenile Court are found to be from such sources. Many are cared for in individual homes, but the lack of systematic family contact generally shows up sometime in early life.

Recently a group of interested women have begun a movement to establish a home for unmarried mothers. It is believed that the State and City would give the same aid to such an institution as they are now giving to similar white institutions. They are planning to carry this campaign to the ministers of the city.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1924.

Work on Negro Swimming Pool

to Start; \$5000 Raised by Workers

Louisiana.

A step forward in the civic interest

of the negroes of New Orleans will be taken this week when \$5003.51 is presented to the Playground and Community Service Council for the Sylvania F. Williams children's swimming pool at the Thomy Lafon playgrounds. More than \$5000 was raised among the negroes themselves, largely through the efforts during the last seven months of a committee of women. It comprises Helen S. Edwards, chairman, a public school teacher, Virginia Barnes Thompson, secretary, private school teacher, and Mrs. Deborah J. Guidry, treasurer, a former teacher. 1-13-24

Material for the pool has been hauled to the site, and it is expected construction will be begun immediately. Last October L. Benedetto, playgrounds director, informed the committee this would be done as soon as the \$5000 of the \$7000 necessary for the project was raised. So the committee got busy, and the goal was reached December 5, when in spite of a week of bad weather and consequent dampness and cold a track meet by the Colored Schools Athletic Association proved a success.

The pool will be named for the late principal of the Lafon school, who occupied that position fifty years.

"The fund was begun July, 1922, and every cent collected has been published," the chairman said yesterday. "There were no withdrawals."

"Contributions were made by the colored school children, organizations, churches, pleasure clubs and citizens at large, and white citizens gave about \$780. White business houses have been generous in contributing stationery, printing and stencils. Mr. John Dymond of the Business Men's Racing Association gave the Fair Grounds for a benefit picnic by colored school children last summer, and Mr. Heinemann gave his park for the track meet. The services of colored bands and dance halls have been given free. Friends in Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles sent donations. The highest amount from the churches given was \$107 sent by Father Albert of the colored Church of All Saints in Algiers.

"The committee wants to thank all contributors for their hearty support and for the half holiday given for the track meet, and C. L. Speaker and M. I. McCann for jumping apparatus. There is only one colored playground and no parks and this will be the first playground, so colored persons who contributed have helped their own race beyond the expression of words."

Recent donations reported by the committee are: Thomy Lafon school, \$69.10; Bienville school, \$29.50; A. P. Williams, \$25; McDonogh No. 32, \$19; Danneel school, \$17.10; McDonogh No. 6, \$16.50; Willow school, \$12.70; McDonogh No. 24, \$12.80; Craig school, \$11.40; McDonogh No. 35, \$3.50; McCarthy, \$6.91; Marigny, \$6; James Lewis, \$6.20; Valena C. Jones, \$5.47; Fisk branch, \$1.20; Lee station, \$1.20; Seabrook, 90 cents; Cut Off Road, 70 cents; door receipts, \$5.49; N. B. Cox, \$2; Junior Civic League, \$1.70; Mrs. V. B. Thompson, \$4.30; C. Crolley, 50 cents; M. Marcell, 20 cents; E. Bell, \$1; a friend, \$1; Mrs. L. Milsh, \$2; St. James A. M. E. church, \$5.62; Slaton's Local No. 94, \$25; Miss Emily Barney,

\$1; Master Raymond Lewis, \$1; W. H. Lumbkins, 40 cents; Victor Oliver, \$1; Peter Mazine, \$5; Little Philipson, \$1; Dr. H. T. Thoms, \$2.50; cash, \$39.78.

PURCHASES FAMOUS BALL PARK

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New Orleans, La., March 25.—C. C. Carney has purchased the Crescent Stars Amusement Park in the lower part of the city for \$26,000, and will convert it into an up-to-date amusement center with picnic, dancing and other enterprises. 3-29-24

LOUISVILLE KY POST
FEBRUARY 19, 1924

Negro Organization to Aid the Community Chest

The Inter-racial Commission, Dr. James Bond, director; the Colored Boy Scouts, R. M. Wheat, divisional secretary, and the Business Men's Association, W. F. Turner, secretary of the Domestic Life Insurance Company, executive secretary, will direct the campaign for the Community Chest drive among the negro business men and women of Louisville.

At a recent meeting the following organization was effected: Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, principal of city normal school, general chairman J. M. Ragland, executive secretary of Urban League, general secretary; H. E. Hall, president of Mammoth Insurance Company, divisional chairman, and Dr. James Bond, director of Inter-racial Commission, divisional secretary.

It was decided to have a get-together banquet for further organization, selection of captains, etc., Thursday night, February 21, at the R. E. Jones Methodist temple at 8 o'clock. G. P. Hughes, president of the Domestic Life Insurance Company, will act as toastmaster at the banquet.

A letter inviting the business men to the banquet has been sent out, in which attention is called to the fact that the negroes of Louisville receive at least \$60,000 from the fund.

Referring to the largest drive for charity ever made in Louisville, the Louisville Leader thought that a word about "ourselves and the Community Chest" would not be out of place. It said:

The colored people of Louisville are becoming more acquainted with the aims and the actual work of the various welfare organizations. They know that hundreds of their group participated in their ministrations to the poor and needy, the sick and the afflicted, the almost down-and-out. They believe that the problem constituted by these classes is the common problem of all the people of Louisville, regardless of color or creed. They believe that those able to help should be broad enough to see the necessity for aid and the opportunity to help, and not so narrow as to restrict their donations to race and religion. It is this spirit that must have pervaded the recent drive and made it an indication of what the people of Louisville can and will do after and in a campaign of education, and in a worthy cause.

We went \$1,000 over our quota. We tribled our previous contributions. We have given, when all is told, about \$20,000. This splendid showing is due largely to the efficient organization of

workers, numbering nearly 150. These men and women worked whole-heartedly, at a sacrifice often of their time. They are to be commended for their excellent work and the fine results they obtained.

The development of the race as charity workers and supporters is another step forward in the line of progress. It cannot fail to command the respect of every community where such progress is noted.

URBAN LEAGUE PLACES 1200 AT WORK

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisville Urban League was held in the Assembly Room of the Western Colored Branch Library, Friday, March 21, 1924. The secretary, Mr. J. M. Ragland, made the following report.

Since the 8th of November, two thousand applicants have applied to the employment department for work. During this same period, twelve hundred of the applicants were placed in positions. This service is free. No charges are made either to the applicant or to the employer. The operating deficit of the League is supplied by the Community Chest.

Housing and Sanitation: The League is co-operating with the City Health Department in the effort to improve the sanitary conditions in the city. Upon the recommendation of the Department of Public Safety, the City Health Bureau has assigned Mr. R. T. Berry, the colored housing inspector, to the Urban League office.

Mr. Berry has been associated with the League for the past three weeks. His services have been found to be very valuable in connection with the program of housing and sanitation, which the League is fostering. As these houses are investigated by Mr. Berry, notices drawn up according to the City Housing Ordinance are mailed out to the landlords or tenants directing them to make the necessary improvements on their property to insure the health of those there.

Miss Dorothy M. Mansfield, a graduate of Central High School in the 1923 1/2 class, is now connected

with our office.

The Urban League is co-operating with the Inter-Racial Commission in putting over the National Negro Health Week, which begins March 30 and continues through to April 6. Lectures by physicians on health topics will be made in all the churches and health pictures will be shown in the colored theatres. The people are asked this week to pay special attention to their health. Everyone is advised to have a thorough examination made, whether they are sick or not.

The following new members were added to the board: Prof. W. H. Perry, Sr., Mrs. Pearl Ballard, Mr. Wischmeyer and Dr. Lon R. Call of the First Unitarian Church, 4th and York streets.

The treatment of colored patients at the City Hospital was discussed. It was felt by those present that we should have colored nurses and doctors attached to the City Hospital to take care of the colored patients there.

3-29-24

KANS. SIDE NEGROES GET SWIMMING POOL

more effective for the benefit of the people in the communities where these places are located.

A group of twenty students from the University of Kansas were taken on a housing tour which is a part of their field work in their course in sociology.

The Well Baby Station under the direction of Miss Grace Harris continues to increase in attendance.

During the month we had eighteen persons to make new applications for employment. Twenty-seven were placed in ordinary jobs.

The City Commissioners of Kansas City, Kans., in their meeting Monday night, agreed to appropriate money to build a swimming pool for Negroes at Edgerton Park, near Third and Greeley streets. Bids will be let at an early date and construction is hoped to start immediately.

Appropriating money for a swimming pool is a compromise by the Commissioners for a Community Center. The Commissioners felt as though there weren't sufficient funds in the city treasury for a community center then too the Negroes never could agree upon a location. Some delegations favored it being placed in the western part of the city and some wanted it in the eastern part.

Inasmuch as the mass of Negroes live in the east end and the white people are desirous of keeping them congregated there, it was an easy matter to persuade the commission to locate the pool in that neighborhood.

The locating of Northeast Junior High School and the swimming pool in the east end goes further in tending to keep Negro activity confined to that locality.

RECOMMEND BETTER RECREATION FACILITIES

The Community Center might be easily termed "Front Door of the Community." During the month of April, there were 72 different meetings with a total attendance of 2,124. These were classified as parties, entertainments, social groups, athletic, musical, civic, and miscellaneous. Some 336 persons were interviewed in the office of the Community Center on various reasons.

The Urban League, which operates the Community Center, together with the other settlements of the Council of Social Agencies, took up the matter of recreation with the Park Board. As a result, a tour of the various playgrounds was made under the direction of the Supervisor of Activities for the Park. Later, recommendations were made to the Park Board as to how the existing playground equipment could be increased and made

ALL ABOARD FOR COMMUNITY FUND.

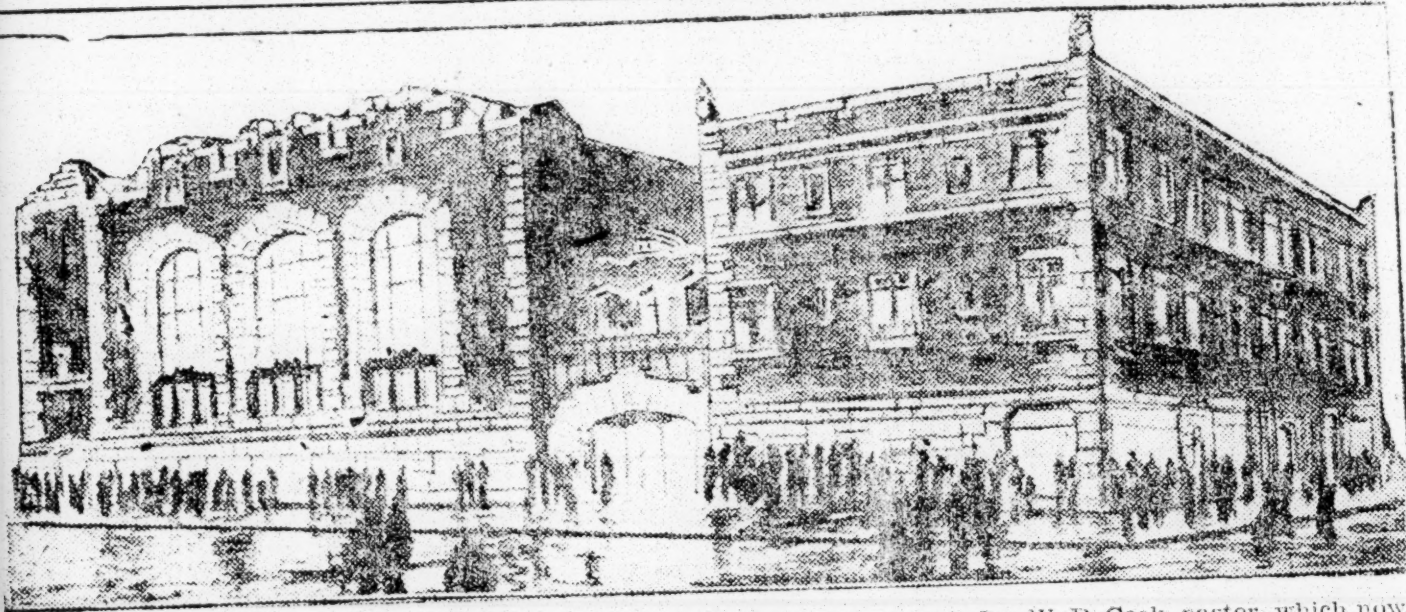
The campaign to raise \$700,000 for the Indianapolis Community Fund should meet the whole-hearted approval of every good citizen here. We have here thirty-nine human welfare organizations which must be maintained and expanded year after year to meet the needs of our growing community. These organizations cover every form of charitable and reconstructive work and are indispensable in a civilized society. Among them are the homes for the aged, social centers, and settlements, work among boys and girls, family relief, homes for the morally unfortunate, hospitals for the tubercular, the care of the orphan, health agencies, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. *11-8-24*

The old way of financing these and similar agencies, was to have their various boards and friends go out and solicit funds for their upkeep. Thus we had a perpetual campaign, and yet inadequate support. Now these institutions make out supervised budgets and one campaign is launched for the total amount needed. Not only so, but a careful system of accounting and auditing is made compulsory thus insuring the proper use of the fund collected. Indianapolis is one of 168 cities that have successfully adopted the new way.

The Negroes of Indianapolis have special reasons for supporting the Community Fund. Alpha Home, the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s, the Women's Improvement club, and the Flanner House minister exclusively to Negroes, spending each year, thousands of dollars. Then there are organizations which minister to all races. The Family Welfare Association receiving a third of the money raised is a case in point.

The Negro is a citizen here, and should feel responsible for the welfare of the entire city. He should have the ambition to have part in helping the needy without regard to race or creed. He should take no selfish view of the Community Fund movement. He should not leave the work of human welfare wholly to others. He has a contribution to make and must do so or forfeit the respect of honorable people. He has the chance to show himself an asset, rather than a liability to the community. The Negro citizen in former campaigns, has done well. He must make improvement this year in liberality, and in the number contributing. Every wage earner can and should give something as a matter of privilege. He should remember that in joining with the supporters of the Community Fund, he aligns himself with the best citizens in a most noble enterprise.

Proposed Metropolitan Community Center



The new \$250,000 home of the Metropolitan center and People's church, Dr. W. D. Cook, pastor, which now has headquarters at 3118 Giles Ave. The new building will be erected at the northeast corner of Pershing Rd. and Vernon Ave. on a 115x160 site bought three years ago for \$12,000. Charles D. Faulkner, a white architect, and Charles S. Duke, an engineer and a Harvard graduate, have designed a three-story commercial building for the corner. On Vernon Ave. side will be the community building and church, with a 1,600 seat auditorium. The latter will have entrance on both Pershing Rd. and Vernon Ave. The community center will have a gymnasium, lecture room and Sunday school rooms. It will be of brown brick, with stone trim. Work will start the coming summer, to be ready by fall. The center has a membership of 3,000. Religious services are now held in the Wendell Phillips high school. H. A. Watkins is treasurer of the Sunday Evening club. When the new building is completed the present quarters on Giles Ave. will be retained for social activities. The community center is only three and a half years old.

Few Doors Open

Through indomitable perseverance and patience they have opened a few doors in the public schools, civil and social service and politics. And so we find a few score aspiring, ambitious and well-educated negro women teachers in our public schools.

As stenographers and clerks in the postoffice and other branches of city, state and national government there are fewer still, not because they do not pass the examinations, but because too often they are denied appointment because of their color. We have a few juvenile and adult probation officers, visiting nurses, librarians, truant officers, welfare workers and bathroom and playground attendants.

We have one policewoman on the force who stands high on the list for ability, efficiency and marksmanship.

In the professions, a half-dozen negro women physicians in Chicago are doing well in their field. There are two women lawyers, and one dentist. This last graduated from Ann Arbor twenty years ago and has practiced in Chicago ever since.

Doing Well in Business

In business we find more than a dozen milliners, dressmakers, beauty culturists, hairdressers and chiropodists who run their businesses successfully. We also have several who are the heads of groceries, bakeries, delicatessens, printshops, florist shops, undertaking establishments, real estate offices and employment agencies.

A colored woman owns and runs the largest hotel among colored people—the Vincennes. Another woman has built up a splendid business by making orange

put the savings of a lifetime into it before she died.

Besides women's clubs, our women have social and political clubs. The Alpha Suffrage club, organized in 1912, taught them how to vote, and made the first colored women judges and clerks of election.

Are Mostly Wage Earners

But the great bulk of our women are wage earners. These toil by the day at laundry work or housecleaning, as seamstresses or cooks. Since the war more jobs in stores, factories, stockyards, elevators and car cleaning have been opened to them, all of which makes the supply for domestic help very scarce. Many of these are newcomers from the south, where they received 50 cents a day for work for which they now are paid \$4 for eight hours. One little woman worked five days a week at day's work, took care of a four-room flat that meant cooking two meals a day for husband and brother, who were stockyard workers, and went to night school. She was helping to buy a home, but she broke down and had to spend most of her savings getting well.

It is this type of woman who is the backbone of the churches, their only social centers, and secret orders, and swell the income of the industrial insurance companies. It is this class of negro women who by their struggles and sacrifices keep the home life in which the children are cared for as best they can. It is they who need intelligent and sympathetic help in their efforts to keep their children off the streets and in school.

Chicago needs a home in which the young children of women who have no homes and who must work can be cared for. To help them rear and train their children and take better care of their homes is the greatest aid that could be given, and it is to be regretted that no one with money has been found who sees the importance of the need.

CHICAGOANS SLOW TO AID LEAGUE HERE

Chicago Defender
Serious Problem Faces

4-12-24
Chicago Branch

Chicago, Ill.

Is Chicago going to meet its problem of caring for the newcomers who are flocking in greater and greater numbers to Chicago? Those who have lived here for years are face to face with the question of whether they will lend a helping hand to those who are coming to Chicago looking forward to a land of hope and progress or permit these simple, trusting people who sorely need guidance and who want to become

Chicago can boast of many musicians. Mrs. M. Jones, in charge of the music department of the Wendell Phillips high school, has trained and leads an orchestra of young people that is second to none in the city. Hazel Harrison, who studied in Berlin and is a finished pupil of Busoni, lives here, but her brown skin has so far prevented the recognition her art as a pianist would give her if she were white.

Heads College of Music

Miss Pauline James Lee is the head of the University of Music she established in Schumann-Heink's old home on Michigan avenue. Here are to be found teachers of the voice, piano, string and wind instruments, painting and dancing. Her Sunday afternoon twilight musicales are crowded by her people to hear the fine classical programs rendered. Mrs. Hazel Thompson Davis heads the dancing school of this university, with over two hundred pupils of from 3 to 20 in her classes.

Although we have no leisure class among us, our women have found time for the organization of clubs. Starting in 1893 when the first club for colored women was organized by the writer, there are upward of thirty-five such clubs in the city. These have merged into a city federation, and also a state federation whose president is Mrs. Edith Stewart of Moline, Ill.

The Phyllis Wheatley club has a home for girls, the first one established by colored women here. The Amanda Smith home for orphan and dependent colored girls, which unfortunately burned down a few years ago, was established by a woman who was born a slave, and who

NEGRO WOMEN SHOW ADVANCE

Many, Leaving Ranks of Wage Earners, Succeed In Business Activities

By IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT

ACTIVITIES of negro women are circumscribed mostly to work of a menial character, for two reasons.

First, the distinctly American color prejudice of our land, which opens wide the door of opportunity to women whose skins are white, in any field of endeavor they can cover, and closes that door to those whose complexions are "colored."

Second, the labor of the ancestors of these negro women having gone to enrich the white race for 300 years, there are no capitalists among them to establish factories, department stores, business houses and banking institutions, in which negro women can be trained and employed by their own race.

APRIL 22, 1924

good citizens, but who are handicapped by ignorance and inexperience, to flounder about in the difficulties of this great city. One thing is certain. Either the newcomers must be advised and guided or they will bring embarrassment, proscription and discrimination upon those who seek to draw away from them.

The average man or woman does very little personally but has a wonderful opportunity to do his share by strengthening the work of the Urban league, the efficient organization developed for that purpose and which has done such splendid work for Chicago and Chicagoans these past few years.

People, however, are not responding to the campaign of the Urban league as they should. It takes \$30,000 a year to run the organization. White friends have agreed to supply \$20,000. Colored people have been asked for one-third, \$10,000. They have subscribed only \$4,000. Will they fail? Every citizen is asked to do his bit. Mail your remittance to the Urban league, 3032 Wabash Ave. Get friends to help. The campaign committee under Earl B. Dickerson and T. Arnold Hill is striving hard. Will Chicago meet its problem?

Trustees of Rosenwald Fund Offer To Assist in Welfare Work for Georgia Negroes

Will Give Between \$2,500 and \$5,000 a Year Conditional Upon State Raising an Equal Amount.

Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, of Chicago, have offered the state of Georgia between \$2,500 and \$5,000 a year for five years, in order to establish a colored division of the board. It was announced Tuesday at the office of the state board of public welfare. The gift is conditioned upon Georgia raising a like amount.

It was stated that this offer came as a result of the efforts of Miss Rhoda Kaufmann, secretary of the board, and she is now engaged, with the cooperation of a committee, in an effort to raise the Georgia share of the fund.

Work Most Important.

It was pointed out by welfare officials that in many respects welfare work among negroes in Georgia is the most important of all. Not only because of the high percentage of criminal conditions and surroundings among the negroes, but also because of the indirect effect of this condition upon the white population, it is vitally necessary that the state provide some means of reformation and regeneration of the criminal classes among negroes, it is claimed.

Georgia jails, detention homes, juvenile courts, and other institutions do not function for elimination of crime, it was stated. In many cases, where first offenders are thrown into these institutions with hardened criminals, conditions are aggravated, instead of helped, it is stated.

No State Home Available.

It was pointed out that there is no state home for delinquent colored girls and as a result if any colored girl under 16, outside of Chatham county, commits a crime, no matter what its nature, she cannot legally be confined after she is convicted. Thus these girls must be turned back into the streets where they will the more readily repeat their criminal action.

Lack of funds or of any other provision for work in colored institutions has prevented the state board of public welfare from doing this work where it is needed worst, it was declared, but officials stated that the board hopes, by means of the Rosenwald offer, to be able to establish a special department of the board for negroes, providing facilities for place-

remainder necessary for this enlarged work.

With this department for the negroes there would be facilities for the placement of delinquent and dependent children, inspection of orphanages, juvenile courts, jails, and a general protection of society from young criminals of both sexes by the protection of the negro boys and girls from influences that lead to crime.

At the same time, by coordinating the work, the best possible results generally may be obtained.

The Constitution commends the activities of the welfare board, congratulates Miss Kaufmann upon the outside interest she has aroused, and urges Georgia to meet the conditions and supply the remainder necessary to establish the negro department.

ment of delinquent and dependent colored children, inspection of negro orphanages, juvenile courts, jails and prisons.

WELL WORTH HELPING.

The Georgia Board of Public Welfare is a state institution, indifferently supported by the state as are, unfortunately, most of the state institutions. To better the conditions and influences in jails, homes for delinquents, corrective institutions, and in all correlating activities where character building may be encouraged, and one-time criminals, thrown upon society, may have instilled in them higher impulses and determinations to "go straight" rather than to fall back into the old lives.

With its limited resources, under the very able directorship of Miss Rhoda Kaufmann, the board has been enabled to render a splendid service among the white institutions, but it has had neither funds nor staff to carry its work to the colored institutions. That has not only been most unfortunate, but has resulted in seriously handicapping the workers as a whole as to the negro criminal, and the negro delinquents are just as great menaces to society as the white criminal and delinquent. The failure to be able to coordinate the work to the betterment of general conditions, which may result in a keener general respect for law, and a better safeguarding of society against crime and immorality, appealed to Miss Kaufmann so strongly that she sought outside help to supply the deficiency in funds necessary to enlarge the scope of work. She appealed to the Jules Rosenwald foundation, of Chicago, and that great philanthropy has agreed to supply between \$2,500 and \$5,000 for five years for the establishment of a colored division of the Georgia Board of Public Welfare, provided the subscription is duplicated.

Surely this will be met in the spirit it is made, thus providing the

*** SALEM N. C. ***

FEB 8 - 1924

Race Co-Operation.

No finer spirit of cooperation has ever been witnessed in Winston-Salem than is manifested today. We doubt if any community in the South has ever seen such cooperation quite so impressively demonstrated as may be seen here now in connection with the "Community Chest."

The colored people of the city, according to the most trustworthy sources of information, have become quite as deeply interested in the success of the Community Chest Campaign as the white people are. They have perfected their organization and will have many workers on the job to raise their full share of the funds necessary to make the Chest a success in the largest meaning of the term. Cards have been prepared and colored people will be invited and given an opportunity to join in this great movement for the uplift of Winston-Salem and Forsyth county by signing the following:

"In consideration of the gift of others, I hereby subscribe _____ dollars to the Winston-Salem Community Chest, payable quarterly on March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1, 1924. I desire my subscription distributed as follows:" At this point blanks are left for the colored subscribers to fill in the amount each desires to give to the following institutions that are financed under the Community Chest and operated in the community for the sole benefit of the colored people: Memorial Industrial School, Chestnut Street Y. W. C. A., and Travelers Aid (colored branch).

The first institution on the list, the Memorial Industrial School, takes the place of the colored orphanage formerly run near the city by the colored Baptists. The name was changed when this institution was taken over by the community in order that its field of service might be

very greatly enlarged. Both white and colored people are on the board that manages the Memorial Industrial School, and now that it has been included in the Community Chest and both the white and colored people have united to back it, there is every reason for the confident hope that this institution will soon be able to take care of all needy colored children in Winston-Salem and Forsyth county.

The Journal feels that the colored people of Winston-Salem deserve unstinted commendation for the fine spirit of real Christian charity they are so generously manifesting in this campaign. That they will reach their goal no one doubts who knows them. They never fail.

RACE MAN NAMED

WELFARE WORKER

(Preston News Service)

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 18.—Lawrence A. Oxley, who for the past three years has been teaching social science at St. Augustine's school in Raleigh, has been engaged by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to head its bureau of work among the negroes which has just been established. He will center upon his duties January 1, 1925.

The expenses and salary of the negro worker will be paid for the next three years with part of the grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial which the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare recently received. For the present he will work in four counties chosen for demonstration under this grant, the names of which will soon be announced, it is stated. This new bureau for work among the negroes is the beginning of what is hoped will eventually be a state-wide program of public welfare for this race, according to the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

"The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare feels that the negroes must handle their own problems," says Mrs. Johnson. "But we must help them develop leadership in their own race, and show them what these problems

are. One of the first things he will do will be organized public welfare committees among the negroes of every county."

L. A. Oxley has made surveys of social conditions relating to the negroes in Louisville, Cincinnati, Newport, Ky., Columbus, Ohio, Little Rock, Washington and New York. He has observed the work at Hull House, Chicago, and at other settlements, notably those of Henry Street and Lincoln in New York City; Frances Willard, Boston; and Southwest Settlement, Washington. He served as a moral officer with the U. S. army during the world war and at present holds a commission as a first lieutenant of infantry in the Officers' Reserve corps.

Proper Care of Negro Children of the City

Wentz Memorial Church, Pioneer In Institutional Work In City Among Colored People, Facing Bravely a Problem of Vital Importance In Welfare of the Community;

Pastor Discusses Problem

The institutional work of the Wentz Memorial Congregational church, located at the corner of Fourteenth street and Dunleith avenue, is accomplishing a great service in caring for the children of colored citizens of Winston-Salem and gratifying results are being shown. The church, thru its day school and nursery, is endeavoring to give proper attention and care to the children of the colored people who must work each day, and this service is of community-wide benefit. In speaking of this feature of the work of the church, Dr. G. J. Thomas, the pastor, has the following to say, which will be read with much interest:

"Winston-Salem, the most wealthy city of the south, and the Pittsburg of North Carolina, is steadily moving forward with her business expansion, civil development, growing population, excellent school system for both races, splendid relationship between the races, but she is needful of one thing. Every colored man and woman in the city, along with the white men and women, are given places of employment in the factories, and business establishments of the city; but what of the children? Are they given a chance? If not, how shall the city be properly developed, and civilization steadily advanced? I think every citizen of the municipality will agree that the children have been sadly neglected. They know very little of home life and comradeship of parents. Within a radius of one mile of Wentz Memorial Congregational church, located at the corner of East Fourteenth street and Dunleith avenue, there are 5,000 colored inmates, 2,000 of whom must work in the factories and leave the 3,000 children to the mercy of the street. These parents leave home at seven in the morning and return a five in the afternoon; during these ten hours of absence the children, or most of them, are free to roam where they will and do as they please. I mean those below school age, between the ages of two and six. This is the most important period of the child life, if neglected then his best service to society is lost. At this age the child needs careful training; it needs home training under the care of parents; and if, as in our case, (colored people) parental care is an impossibility, then some proper institution should be provided. Such is the mission of the institutional department of the Wentz Memorial church.

"Institutional church work among the colored people of Winston-Salem was inaugurated by the Wentz Memorial church," said Dr. Thomas. "We have the plant, and the trained workers. We only need salary to

pay the workers and money for fuel. The sum of \$1,500 per year will supply our needs and make worthwhile citizens of the children. What plans can be formulated for financing this work?"

Dr. Thomas also relates some examples of conditions that exist among the people of the colored race in this community.

"A woman trained in one of our best institutions married; and in the care of her children found it impossible to teach or do any work for which she was eminently fitted. She is the mother of six children, ranging in age from one to 10 years; her husband works for \$16 per week. You know \$16 a week for eight persons will go, especially when rent must be paid. This mother found it necessary to go to the factory to help make ends meet. Her baby is less than one year old, and the other three children who are below school age must remain at home and care for themselves. The mother sends one of these children to our kindergarten and was preparing to send the baby to the nursery at our church when the chickenpox broke into the family and she had the leave the infant at home to the care of another baby. Who knows but what some child who had the disease came in while the mother was away and left the pest in the house. Had the mother been able to place all of these children in our care the misfortune probably would not have happened. She would have placed all of the children in our care had she been able, but in view of the fact that we have no money for workers' salary, and fuel we must charge 25 per week for kindergarten, and \$1 per week for the nursery, so as to keep up, in a small way, running expenses. If we can get the \$1,500 per year needed, our kindergarten and day nursery will be free to all, and the above situation relieved.

"Another instance is given in the following: Within three blocks of our church is an old man of 65; he has a grown daughter; they both work in the factory for a living, they are good church members. I preach to them each Sunday. They leave home at 7 a. m. for the factory and return at 5 p. m. They are feeble and so when they get in from work, as soon as supper is cooked and eaten, they hastily make the beds that have been unmade, in the airtight house all day, and lie down for the night's rest. The next morning they are up a five o'clock to get breakfast and hurry out for the jitney, leaving the home unswept, beds unmade, and house ill-ventilated. They need help, and had we the money to put on a worker we would have her occasionally call at such homes and make the beds and prepare supper for tired inmates who come in too tired and late to clean up properly. There have been cases also where tubercular patients slept and ate with the entire family."

Burkman, N. C.
11. 7. 1924
DEC 11 1924

SOCIAL WORKER FOR THE NEGROES

State Board Employees L. A.
Oxley For Work Among
Members of His Race

Raleigh, Dec. 10.—Lawrence A. Oxley, who for the past three years has been teaching social science at St. Augustine's School in Raleigh, has been engaged by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to head its bureau of work among the negroes which has just been established, and will enter upon his duties January 1, 1925.

The expenses and salary the negro worker will be paid for the next three years with part of the grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial which the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare recently received. For the present he will work in the four counties chosen for demonstration under this grant, the names of which will be announced soon, it is stated. This new bureau for work among the negroes is the beginning of what is hoped will eventually be a state-wide program of public welfare for this race, according to the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

"The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare feels that the negroes must handle their own problems," says Mrs. Johnson. "But we must help them develop leadership in their own race, and show them what these problems are. Much of the program of our new negro worker will be educational. One of the first things he will do will be to organize public welfare committees among the negroes of every county. These will be the nuclei for future development for the work."

N. C. STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES NAME WELFARE WORKER

Lawrence A. Oxley, Teacher
Of Social Science At St.
Augustine's School, En-
gaged to Head Bureau.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 18.—Lawrence A. Oxley, who for the past three years has been teaching social science at St. Augustine's School in Raleigh, has been engaged by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to head its bureau of work among the Negroes which has just been established and will enter upon his duties January 1, 1925. *12-20-24*

The expense and salary of the worker will be paid for the next three years with part of the grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial which the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare recently received. For the present he will work in the four counties chosen for demonstration under this grant, the names of which will soon be announced, it is stated. This new bureau for work among Negroes is the beginning of what is hoped will eventually be a state-wide program of public welfare for this race, according to the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Mr. Oxley has made surveys of social conditions relating to the Negroes in Louisville, Cincinnati, Newport, Ky.; Columbus, Ohio, Little Rock, Washington and New York. He has observed the work at Hull House, Chicago and at other settlements, notably those of Henry Street and Lincoln in New York City, Frances Willard, Boston; and Southwest Settlement, Washington. He served as a morale officer with the United States Army during the World War and at present holds a commission as a first lieutenant of the infantry in the Officers Reserve Corps.

BRADENTOWN FLA. HERALD
MAY 22, 1924

NEGROES ASK FOR ~~SOME IMPROVEMENTS~~

IN THEIR DISTRICT OF THE CITY

These Improvements to Embrace Street Paving and Sewerage

The Negro Business League of Bradentown has submitted a request to the city council, in the form of a letter or memorial, in which the city is asked to do considerable paving and lay several new sewers in the negro district of the city; also to widen certain streets.

The petition is well formulated and indicates that the colored organization has given considerable thought to the matter in hand. It is signed by G. D. Rogers as president, Allen Jones as secretary, W. W. Goodrum as treasurer, and seven members of the street committee of the league.

The petition follows:

"To the Honorable Mayor and City Council:

"Acting upon the request of the council of a few days ago with reference to a proposed bond issue for more city improvements, in which request the council asked that interested parties submit to the city council such matters as they thought should come into the contemplated bond issue.

"The local Negro Business League, acting for the colored people of the city, has made a thorough canvass of property owners (colored) of this district and find that practically all are in favor of a paving and sewerage improvement out here herein as follows:

Paving

Central avenue, from Chestnut east to Manatee city limits or Connecticut avenue. Atwood avenue

south to Church street. Church street west to Delaware street. Chestnut street south, to Church street from Delaware west, to Rogers street, and Rogers street from Dryman, south, to Jefferson street. We also ask that Dryman street be opened up from Delaware street to Chestnut if possible.

"We also beg leave to mention that all the territory lying southeast in the corner of Central and Chestnut street better known as the Singeltary division, has no sanitary connections or storm sewerage. This district is building up rapidly and will be a menace to the other part of the city if left open. We ask that you give this your consideration. We also ask that a system of lighting be extended in the Singeltary division also.

"We especially ask that the council not overlook the paving mentioned near and around the colored school lot which takes in Atwood avenue from Central and Church streets, from Chestnut. This of course is especially needed to afford dry passage for the school children to and from school.

"We also want to call the attention of the council of the growing tendency of business and traffic to forge eastward and especially on Central avenue. Central avenue has necessarily become one of the congested thoroughfares of Bradentown. It appears that it would be in the line of good judgment to begin to figure to widen Central avenue. There is so much of the railroad trackage lying in southeasterly direction of the city, it appears that there will be no way to keep this section of the city from developing into an industrial and warehouse district, which will call for wide streets and good ones, on account of much heavy hauling.

"Of course there are other streets going in the same direction that will probably be paved and could be paved for what it would take to widen Central avenue. For instance, Dryman street. Practically two-thirds of the real property on Dryman street belongs to one person and that person happens to be a widow, viz., Mrs. Dryman; therefore the League has striven to lay off of that

street as much as possible with our petitions.

"We anticipate a most favorable consideration."

URBAN LEAGUE PROGRAM.

THOSE who remembered the pitiful little group of Negro delegates segregated in the gallery at New Orleans four years ago took particular satisfaction in the large part which Negroes played at Toronto. Whether there was a peculiar hospitality in the air of a city which for years entrusted important municipal responsibilities to a Negro, not because he represented a large body of voters but because his individual fitness was recognized, or whether the conference has been gradually working its way toward a realization of the seriousness of the present phase of race relations, it is true that Negro problems and Negro speakers played an unusually prominent part this year. 7-15-24

It began with a paper, read in the division on neighborhood and community life, by William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which the burden was this: "The white American and the black American can have more civilization through cooperation than either one could have alone, whatever their respective talents may be." Out of this there developed so spirited a discussion on race relations and the problem of leadership that more than one hundred listeners agreed to lunch together on the following day to continue it. It was carried on through the health and industrial and children's sections, and reached its climax in an evening session devoted entirely to Negro Migration and Its Effect on Family and Community Life. Isaac Fisher of Fisk University spoke fervently of the opportunity which the migration offered for "bi-racial statesmanship" in the South, an opportunity which might have its beginning in a cooperative study of the causes and effects of migration. George A. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches packed an address full of detailed and graphic facts as to the effects of the migration on northern cities and northern Negroes.

The National Conference, heartily and freely, gave Negro leaders a chance to speak about their racial problems. But this is only the first step in that cultural interplay for which Mr. Pickens spoke so earnestly. As a Negro physician, Dr. C. V. Ronan, put it in a health division meeting:

Even on this program colored people are listed to talk about themselves only. Personally, I would much rather have talked upon sex hygiene, illegitimacy, or crowd psychology. Whatever the motive of the powers that be, the tendency is to promote ethnic egomania in the colored group.

The conference is still, for the most part, an aggregation of unassimilated parochial groups talking about themselves. What is true of the Negro is true only a little less emphatically of the community chest executives, the public officials, the children's workers. As a melting-pot of ideas, the conference has hardly begun to simmer.

Some months ago it was announced that the National Urban League would outline a program and enter upon the task of distributing the migrants from the South in localities where their services were most needed and where adequate housing and proper living conditions could be provided. Presumably, the necessary surveys, without which no sociological movement can be started, were entered upon and the work of adjustment mapped out. N. Y. Age

In the meantime the migrants have continued to come to the larger cities of the North and have been furnished with jobs and secured shelter of some sort. In some sections where there has been a temporary falling off in production, certain industries have shut down or decreased their labor forces, and the surplus labor has been obliged to seek other employment. It is to meet emergencies of this sort that the Urban League, with its trained workers and extensive machinery, can be relied upon to render the most valuable service to the workers.

One of the conditions calling for the exercise of the powers of the League is the distribution of this class of labor in localities where it can be readily absorbed into existing industries. Take a large city where the labor supply is excessive and housing conditions congested. The problem would be to assemble this mass of workers into smaller units or individuals and adjust them to smaller towns where their services would be in demand. The task of finding these towns is one that could be readily performed by the League, through the means it has built up. 7-19-24

In performing such valuable service for the workers the League would be in a position to advise them to conform to the customs and requirements of the new communities into which they are entering. The workers in overalls should be taught that while it may be essential to wear such apparel at their work, that the custom of the Northern workmen is to clean up and discard such garments before starting homeward in a

public conveyance. The presence of dusty and dirty workers in soiled overalls in the

subway or on the elevated roads is not pleasant for other passengers with whom they come into close contact. Most working establishments provide conveniences for the employees to change their working clothes and wash up before leaving, so that the public cannot tell by their appearance on the street or in cars whether they wear overalls or white collars. The overalls jobs are all right, frequently paying better than the white collar jobs, but soiled attire is not to be recommended for public conveyances.

In carrying out its useful and needed program for the betterment of urban conditions for the migrants, and also for those who have to come into contact with them, the Urban League should not neglect such simple subjects as are suggested by this parade in overalls. If we remember rightly, one of the causes that helped to bring about the conditions that resulted in the Chicago riots, was attributed to the practice of certain laborers in wearing soiled overalls to and from work on the street cars.

INTERESTING SESSIONS
AT SOCIAL WORKERS CON.

By G. H. SIMPSON

One of the most encouraging signs of progress and co-operation for interracial betterment was the annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work held recently in Toronto, Canada. The most significant feature of the Conference from the racial standpoint was the election of Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, New York City to the Executive Committee of the Conference. This will now afford the Conference Executive Committee an opportunity of receiving first hand counsel and

suggestions in its deliberations on matters affecting Negroes, for the 1925 meeting of the Conference at Denver, Colorado. The election of Mr. Jones to the Executive Committee comes after several years effort to secure a colored member on this body and its was very gratifying to hundreds of white and colored members of the Conference. The announcement of his election was received with prolonged and hearty applause. 7-25-24

A very stirring message on the subject of "The Negro In the Community" was delivered by William Pickens, Field Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who presented a very comprehensive view of constructive measures to aid the Negro newcomers in northern cities in becoming adjusted to the new community. In his usual straight from the shoulder style, Dean Pickens presented facts and figures on how to handle the race question and how not to handle it.

Dr. Charles V. Roman presented a very timely paper on "The Negro's Psychology and His Health" to a very much interested audience, at a sectional meeting on "Health." At this same session Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Director, School of Public Health and Hygiene, Howard University, Washington, D. C., spoke on "The Need of Public Health Education among Negroes." Dr. Charles H. Garvin of Cleveland, Ohio, introduced some interesting facts and figures in opening the discussion.

The section on "The Negro in Industry in the Period of the Migration," over which Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, presided, was well attended. John T. Clark, Executive Secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League spoke on "The Negro in Steel" and outlined the experience of Pittsburgh Industrial District in the employment of Negro labor there. Mrs. Helen Sayre, Personnel Director of Colored Women Employees of the Nachman Springfield Co., Chicago, presented the experience of her Company in the employment of Negro women and outlined the value of a personnel director in handling large numbers of employees, as well as the value of constructive selection and the promotion of a social service program among employees in large establishments. The discussion was opened by Forrester B. Washington, Executive Secretary, Armstrong Association, Philadelphia, and J. W. Montgomery, former President of the Home Service Association of Toronto.

Mrs. Blanche Beatty, Executive

Secretary, Tampa Urban League, Tampa, Fla., substituted for Mrs. Mary McCloud Bethune, at the sectional meeting on Children, which discussed "Negro Children in the Rural Community." Mrs. Beatty's remarks were well received.

"The Negro in Migration and its Effects on Family and Community Life," both in the North and South, was discussed by Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, Secretary of the Commission on Church and Race Relations of the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America, and Isaac T. Fisher, Editor of the Fisk News, Nashville, Tenn.

Over fifty colored delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada attended the Conference and all returned testifying to the wonderful hospitality of Torontonians during the conference week. Comments were heard on all sides of the freedom from a racial repressive atmosphere so characteristic of Toronto and other Canadian cities. Several very enjoyable social events for the entertainment of the conference delegates were given, including a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Hubbard and a reception and dance by the Home Service Association, together with a stag party and dance given by Mr. John W. Montgomery.

An additional feature of the conference was an inter-racial luncheon held at Central Y. M. C. A., at which about one hundred and fifty were present. Brief addresses were made by Miss Grace Abbott, President of the National Conference of Social Work; Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Miss Mary McDowell, Director of Public Welfare, Chicago; Mrs. Beatty, Executive Secretary, Urban League of Tampa; John T. Clark, Executive Secretary, Pittsburgh Urban League; William Pickens, Field Secretary, N. A. A. C. P., and several others. The meeting was presided over by Eugene Kinckle Jones and was the outcome of the morning session on "The Negro in the Community," at which Mr. Pickens delivered an address.

Among the St. Louis delegates to attend the conference were Mrs. Farrier Harris, President of the Old Folk's Home; Mrs. Leona M. Evans, Supt. of the Compton District of the St. Louis Provident Association; Wm. V. Kelley, Industrial Secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis; Mrs. Helen McWorter Simpson, Case Worker of the Provident Association; Gordon H. Simpson, Executive Secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis. Mrs. W. C. Bridges, who is interested in social work in a voluntary way, also attended the conference.

TRENTON N I TIMES
JUNE 28, 1924

WORK FOR NEGROES

Trenton people, regardless of color, creed or nationality, will do well to recognize and encourage the plan of Mitchell Post, of the American Legion, to do something in the way of uplift work for the city's Negro service men and others of the race.

With a colored population of some 5,000, including 500 veterans of the World War, Trenton has a real problem to face, especially in the matter of recreational needs. There should be a Negro Y. M. C. A., or a Negro Community Centre to provide for the men and boys especially. And the women and girls should not be neglected.

The Mitchell Post Committee, headed by Dr. J. C. Gibbs, makes a bid for the modest sum of \$10,000 to buy and equip a building. That is a comparatively small amount, but much can be accomplished with it if it is wisely expended.

To help with this work will be to cater to the best interests of everybody in Trenton.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD UNION.

The people of Atlanta in the past have known but little of this civic movement, and for that reason, have not given it a place in the community life. The movement has a place in the social order of the city, and to read its purpose and ramifications is to appreciate that fact. The Union was incorporated in the Community Chest Drive last December and placed on the budget as a worthy charity, and is now organized for effective work in Negro life.

We paid the headquarters a visit last Tuesday for the purpose of studying its ramifications and better understanding its purposes. We were anxious to know at first hand just how the movement was going to fit into the community life and just what was the nature of the services it was organized to effectuate. We found that its members had organized the movement under the name and title of the Atlanta Neighborhood Union, with a president, vice-president, secretary, executive secretary, treasurer, two field secretaries and an advisory board. Not more than four of these officers are on the pay roll. The office is located at 154½ Auburn Avenue. Mrs. John Hope is the president, and the office is in charge of Miss Virginia Hodges as executive secretary.

Mrs. Hope and Miss Hodges in outlining the work of the Union to us, stated the chief objectives of the Union had in mind a careful survey of the city, was to take into consideration and to apply itself to bettering the following conditions among colored folks in the community: Housing, health and sanitation improvements, child welfare, recreation and home economics conducted through neighborhood centers—the town being laid off in districts, and each district in charge of a neighborhood director or president—race relations, good citizenship and citywide publicity. From the neighborhood centers will be taught the science of housekeeping, the science of health and how to keep the home clean and in sanitary condition, including the proper ventilation.

It will impress upon the woman the necessity of qualifying to vote—that the best citizens take a part in the government, and that good citizens who stay away from the polls and decline to vote, are as much responsible for crime and disorder as those who create these conditions. They will have occasional talks and lectures in the neighborhood centers on business administration, teaching the women such primary methods of business as a housewife, mother or daughter ought to know. There will be neighborhood clinics in which all ages of people will be treated free who apply. In short, we feel that the work outlined is meritorious, and that the Neighborhood Union has found a place in the community life and deserves the support and appreciation of all of us, as the work is one of humanity. It disregards class or caste, and every human being is entitled and free to enter the neighborhood centers or call at the main office and receive such treatment and service as the institution is able to give. In fact, the people who suffer and who need attention, advice or help, are invited to call promptly and ask for relief, and if your case does not fall within the purview of the Union's function, it will cite you to that associated civic movement where you can get the proper relief.

The officers of the Union are: Mrs. L. P. Hope, president. Mrs. D. B. Whitaker, Secretary. Mrs. Jimmie W. Davis, treasurer. Miss Virginia B. Hodges, executive secretary.

Mrs. I. B. Hill and Mrs. M. R. Toliver, field secretaries.

The public is invited to call at the headquarters, 154½ Auburn Avenue for any information desired.

EMPATHY FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE

Savannah Lady Recalls a Few of the Things Being Done in City.

TO the Editor of The Savannah Press—Sir: Apropos of your editorial of Thursday evening, "Sympathy For Colored People," I would like to add a few facts of interest

gleaned during the past year from social service reports in my own church, and these activities have no doubt been duplicated by a large number of other citizens.

Under the question, "What are your activities along inter-racial lines?" we note the following: Visits to colored hospital, carrying fruit, flowers, garments and magazines; money expended on linen for hospital.

Visits to colored Juvenile Home, carrying scraps, which inmates will make into rugs to sell. (This report also commented on the splendid colored woman in charge of this institution.) There were visits, quite a number, to sick negroes, and refreshments carried to their homes. It is not unusual to have Bible readings for negro prisoners and Bibles given them. Literature has been contributed for special meetings, and singers and speakers contributed to make the meetings helpful. In all these instances there was evident appreciation on the part of those assisted.

At other points I note from reports along inter-racial lines that clinics have been established, many books given to schools, domestic science departments equipped, organ turned over to colored church and where a church was burned a more desirable lot was given them, and white friends contributed several hundred dollars toward a new building. In one town legal assistance was secured for a boy accused of crime, but acquitted in court.

These are only a few of the many lines of helpfulness on behalf of the negroes living among us. There is too much being done to make special news items.

MRS. J. A. THOMAS, Superintendent Social Service, Methodist Missionary Society.

ANOTHER REST ROOM FOR THE COLORED WOMEN

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The Atlanta Urban League, in cooperation with the Atlanta Mothers' Club, of which Dr. G. R. Dwell is President, and the former manager of the L. F. M. store, Dr. Fitzpatrick, and the present manager, Mr. A. C. Danico, have opened another rest room on the first floor of the L. F. M. store.

This rest room is to be at the disposal of the colored women and girls of the city when they are in the shopping district during business hours. This rest room is equipped with every facility for convenience and comfort. It is provided with a baby crib, chairs

lounge, dressing table, sanitary towel cabinet and refrigerator where milk may be put on ice for babies and small children. The present manager, Mr. Danico, is not only a good business man but he is also a merchant with keen social vision.

The rest room is given by the management of this institution as a manifestation of its appreciation of the patronage the colored citizens of Atlanta have given it. While it is a piece of social service endeavor, undoubtedly it also will have its economic advantage. It ought to serve as an example to the other merchants of the city as to the consideration that their deserving customers among the colored group ought to receive. Every imaginable accommodation is offered to the white women in every large department store. Up to this time there has been no provision made for the comfort and convenience of the colored women.

The manager states that if the demand for a larger room is made manifest, this room will be enlarged to accommodate a larger number of colored women. We hope that the colored women of the city will accept this challenge and show their gratitude by the constant use they make of this long wanted opportunity.

Hats off to the L. F. M. store!

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

The Atlanta Urban League has created in Atlanta an institution or agency long needed and desired. A combination Free Employment bureau and Opportunity Training school is operated at the Atlanta Urban League. In the Opportunity Training school they are training girls as elevator operators and others as tea room waitresses as well as for nurses and persons to do general house work. Nine of the girls they have trained have been placed on the elevators in the new Rich Brothers' store. This store is using colored girls for the first time and the girls they are using were trained in the Urban League Opportunity school. Nine of the girls that they have trained in tea room waiting have been placed at the Biltmore hotel. Others have been placed in the tea room at the new Rich Brothers' store.

This program of increasing the me-

chanical and industrial efficiency of the workman and then fitting him to the job is of outstanding importance.

A group of 25 business and professional men from northern and western cities will reach Atlanta on the morning of April 12, leaving the morning of April 13. A citizens' committee has been organized and plans are being worked out for the entertainment of these prominent visitors on the above date. The morning will be occupied in visiting business enterprises, educational institutions and prominent residential sections of the colored people.

The permanent organization of the Colored Girls' home was perfected Thursday afternoon in the office of the Neighborhood Union. Members of the board of directors and of the executive committee for 1924 were elected.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

Attending the first Georgia State Conference of Social Workers were a number of colored social workers from different cities in the state. Among them were Frank Cullen, probation officer, Chatham county, Savannah, Georgia, and Gladie Taylor, probation officer from Columbus, Ga. The entire personnel of all the local service agencies attended and many took part in the discussions of negro problems as it related to the general social scheme of things. A general session from 10:30 to 12:30 Wednesday morning, presided over by Dr. John Hope from Morehouse college, was devoted to different phases of negro life and activities. The subject, "Reaching the Rural Colored Community Through the School" was assigned to Saran F. Brown, home demonstration agent, Newnan; "School Health Demonstration" was directed by Secretary Katie Kelly, educational secretary of the Atlanta Tuberculosis association. A description of the work done by the Healthmobile was given by Ann Gallagher, state board of health. "Family Rehabilitation" was discussed by L. N. Chivers, case worker of the Associated Charities; "Y. W. C. A. and Girl Reserve Program" was discussed by Adelaide Smith, southern Y. W. C. A. Girl Reserve director of the Phyllis Wheatly Branch. "Training Colored Social Workers" was assigned to E. Franklin Frazier, director, Atlanta school of social work at Morehouse college. "Juvenile Delinquency," was assigned to Frank Cullen, probation officer, Chatham county. Field Secretary Jesse O. Thomas was programmed to speak on "Housing, as it Affects Colored People—Local and National." All of the sessions were held at the Baptist Tabernacle on Luckie street.

The Atlanta Urban League in cooperation with the Atlanta Mothers' club of which Dr. G. R. Dwell is president, and the former manager of the L. F. M. store, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and the present manager, A. T. Dan-

ico, have opened another rest room on the first floor of the store.

This rest room is to be at the disposal of the colored women and girls of the city when they are in the shopping district during business hours. This rest room is equipped with every facility for convenience and comfort. It is provided with a baby crib, chairs, lounge, dressing table, sanitary towel cabinet and refrigerator where milk may be put on ice for babies and small children.

The rest room is given by the management of this institution as a manifestation of its appreciation of the patronage the colored citizens of Atlanta have given it. While it is a piece of social service endeavor, undoubtedly it also will have its economic advantage.

The manager states that if the demand for a larger room is made manifest, this room will be enlarged to accommodate a larger number of colored women.

Plans are in the making for entertaining 25 business and professional men who are including Atlanta on an excursion of inspecting negro business and its development. They are expected to reach Atlanta, April 12.

The Urban League Opportunity School is taxed to its capacity with applicants seeking training in order to improve their economic worth and efficiency.

The Urban League Free Employment bureau is serving as a real point of contact between employer and employee without cost to either and is supplying reliable help and is creating desirable openings for ambitious men and women.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

Field Secretary Jesse O. Thomas has just returned to the city from a trip to Birmingham, where he spent some several days in studying the social conditions of the negro group of leading business and professional men assembled in the Pythian temple on the afternoon of April 24 to hear an address describing the social welfare needs of the negroes in that community. The negroes of Birmingham work under much more favorable circumstances than they live. The facilities for protection, convenience and recreation as provided by the industries in the Birmingham districts for the employees are very much better than can be found in such a large way in any other community in the south. Hospitals, Y. M. C. A. and most modern schools are provided for negroes throughout the whole industrial district; but those who return to the city of Birmingham after their day's labor go back to conditions quite unlike those under which they work during the day.

The Negro Civic Welfare Association of Cincinnati has set up a rather unique program for the observance of National Negro Health week that consummated with Booker T. Washington memorial exercises at Memorial hall Sunday, April 6, at 4 o'clock. The colored churches, medical associations and other civic organizations joined in a most enthusiastic cooperative manner in making Cincinnati a clean city in which to live.

The Flour school, under the auspices of the Atlanta Urban League Opportunity school and the Neighborhood Union, reached a large number of colored women in the city of Atlanta during the four days of operation. Tuesday and Wednesday the school was operated at the Liberty Baptist church, Thursday and Friday at Rush Memorial church on Chestnut street. The directress of the Urban League Opportunity school was instrumental in securing the services of Mrs. Sweat to give these instructions to the colored women. With the cooperation of the Neighborhood Union it was possible to have this school open in two different sections of the city. The first afternoon 85 women registered and the second afternoon 100 women with their notebooks in their hands making memoranda of the new methods of food preparation as were given by the food demonstrator registered.

Through the Urban league free employment bureau 45 employees have been supplied at the Biltmore hotel, including men and women, during the past week. Demands are constantly coming in through telephonic communication as well as personal interviews by dozens of the representatives, industries and families of the city seeking employees that the Urban league can recommend.

Beginning May 1 every afternoon there will be classes conducted at the Liberty Baptist church by the Opportunity school where women will be given training along every phase of home-making and general house work. Favorable terms have now been arranged for its purchase.

Extension of the work of the committee has been planned by providing clinics and furnishing milk for infants and supplying clothes for the needy, it was also announced.

WILL BUY NURSERY FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

A house and lot on Rock street, which now is used as a nursery and kindergarten for negro children will be purchased by the Atlanta Race Relations committee through its woman's section, it was announced Thursday. This house has been supplied at free for more than seven years.

NEGROES TO HAVE PART IN BETTER HOMES WEEK

Hailed with enthusiasm by all classes of Atlantans is the plan of having, as part of the national Better Homes Week, a demonstration colored home which will be furnished and equipped in accordance with the wages of a working man, and exhibited during the week of May 11-18.

Following the example of St. Helena's Island, South Carolina which secured last year the second prize offered for the most helpful demonstration during Better Homes week, the Atlanta committee has selected a colored committee, headed by members

of the community chest and of the Inter-Racial commission, in which both races would have confidence.

This committee, headed by the wife of John Hope, president of the "Neighborhood Union," and by the wife of Charles Johnson, also a colored leader in community work, has established, through its organization, a fine working unit in connection with the demonstration home at 5 B street, a block from the new negro high school, half-way between Ashby street and the school, and near the end of the Hunter street car line.

The house, known as "No. 3 Home," is a five-room cottage, painted white with green trim, has a nice little yard, with a fine vegetable garden planted in the rear. It has been repainted inside, with walls and trim of a pretty color, and will be furnished by public-spirited merchants in town, to conform, like all three demonstration homes, with a stated budget showing what may be obtained for a small sum used in good taste.

The same chairmen, in most cases, who represent parallel work on the white houses, are giving helpful directions, but most of the work is being assumed by the colored committee itself.

Home No. 2 is built and donated by the Service Realty company. The home will be opened with appropriate religious exercises next Sunday at 4 o'clock, and during the week programs of talks and music will take place every day.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

The Atlanta Urban League Opportunity school is being fitted up at 125 1-2 Auburn avenue, over the Hopkins book store. This opportunity school promises to render unlimited service to the colored people in the city of Atlanta who during their childhood were denied the opportunities for education and training that would fit them to occupy positions of responsibility. Until recent years there was no opportunity for colored women to learn anything about domestic science and household arts in the schools; especially was this true regarding the rural schools. The opening of the free employment bureau of the Atlanta Urban league serves to emphasize the need of this Opportunity school.

A large per cent of the prospective employees who apply for work at the Urban league free employment office have had little or no definite training for the work they seek to do. On the other hand, 95 per cent of the persons who call for help insist that they shall be experienced and trained. On the one hand the people are untrained and on the other hand the demand is for trained workers. The Opportunity school comes to give the answer. The following letter has been sent to a large number of superintendents of employees, ministers and business men and women that describes personal concern exercised in the effort to supply help for the labor market of our city:

"Dear Sir—The Atlanta Urban league is a social welfare organization seeking to improve the general

conditions of the colored people along the lines of housing, living and working. We are a member of the Atlanta Community Chest. Our board of directors, as you will observe, is composed of some of the leading white and colored men and women. We make an effort to supply reliable and efficient help. We operate an Opportunity school for the training of negro workmen, also a free employment department. The difference between our agency and a commercial employment agency is that the operator of the commercial employment agency is interested primarily in the fee. We get no fee, therefore

we are interested in satisfying the employer on the one hand by supplying him with reliable, trustworthy and efficient help and in fitting the employee to the job on the other, so as to make the best possible impression upon the employing interest for our racial group. This I am sure you will realize is significant. We would appreciate it if you would call the attention of your members of your church to our free employment agency, that we may have the opportunity of supplying their needs. Very truly yours, Jesse O. Thomas, director."

"Making brick without straw," hardly describes the efforts and results of the work the women have done in connection with the Carrie Steel orphanage. Without the authority to select or determine what class and condition of orphans and unfortunate children should be received and taken in the home, and with the financial pittance woefully inadequate to provide the most ordinary comforts and food, these Christian women have labored zealously to keep a shelter and place of humble abode for these otherwise neglected if not lost fragments of humanity.

This orphanage, along with many other welfare institutions, is included in the Community Chest program. Since receiving the chest money many improvements have been made, and by adding another worker the conduct of affairs of the home has materially appreciated in value and increased in efficiency. This situation is still growing in need of further development—a more desirable location, better equipment and larger facilities for recreation and educational development. It would seem advisable for the city to buy the property of the orphanage and use it for a school site and supplant the shack that is now being used for a school building with a real modernly constructed and equipped school building.

PLAN NEGRO BRANCH OF SAFETY COUNCIL

A negro branch of the Atlanta Safety Council will be organized at a meeting set for 7:30 o'clock tonight at the Wheat Street Baptist church. The call has been sent out by a committee composed of H. C. Berry, Dr. W. F. Ryan, H. C. Thomas, Rev. P. J. Bryant, C. B. Pittman and Ben-

jamin J. Davis. Active interest is being taken in the reduction of street traffic accidents by negro citizens, who will encourage careful driving among members of their own race. They are being given thorough cooperation by the Atlanta Safety Council, which has authorized the branch organization. Judge Shepard Bryan, president of the council; Eugene H. Black, president of the Atlanta Urban company, and several others will address the meeting on safety subjects.

"Accidents cost money and cause untold sorrow and suffering. The safety movement does two things—saves money and saves lives," says the letter sent out by the committee. "The Atlanta Safety Council, which is a part of a nation-wide movement, is exerting every effort to reduce the great number of deaths and injuries in Atlanta, and recognizing this, your committee has called a meeting to decide whether or not our people shall support and assist in this much needed movement."

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1924.

Atlanta School of Social Work Ends Fourth Year

The Atlanta School of Social Work, conducted in connection with Morehouse College, is just completing its fourth year of successful operation. Established in 1920 because of the special need in the South for an institution for the training of colored young people in professional social work, it has been steadily raising its standards and enlarging its effectiveness. Courses are given in case work, human behavior, social investigation, physiology, home nursing, community organization, play leadership, social problems and field work. In addition the school is giving extension courses to forty-six public school teachers, conducts a short course for ministers' wives at Gammon Seminary, and gives two lectures a week to the senior normal students of Atlanta University.

The school is controlled by a committee of representative white and colored men and women, headed by Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College. The faculty consists of E. Franklin Frazier, who is also the director, a teacher in case and field work, and a number of executives of Atlanta social agencies. A nominal tuition fee of twenty-five dollars is charged.

The chief handicap of the institution so far has been lack of adequate and stable financial support. It is to be hoped that this need may be supplied at an early date by philanthropists desirous of making a constructive contribution to the future.

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FOR NEGRO WELFARE.

The Atlanta Urban League, of which Dr. Plato Durham, of Emory University, is honorary chairman and many of Atlanta's most prominent men and women constitute a board of directors, is doing a most excellent social uplift work among the negro community. Its activities are so outstanding and of such genuine benefit to the public population especially, that The Constitution takes pleasure in bringing its labors to the attention of the people generally, and with its most earnest commendation.

To illustrate, it conducts an employment bureau; an opportunity school, where all degrees of vocational training for negroes and women are given; noonday meetings in the industries; and general campaigns for health, hygiene, and character building. It conducts a bureau of information, which is in reality a clearing house concerning every feature of negro life and activity. It seeks to promote interest in the full use of the public schools for the negro children of school age. It seeks to promote racial amity by making the negro useful and dependable and worthy in his own sphere.

In seeking to increase the negro's economic efficiency and moral worth, to better his living, housing and working conditions, and thereby make possible for him a larger place in the life of the community in which he lives, the Urban League is doing a valuable work that deserves loyal support and general cooperation.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

The Urban League Opportunity School and the free employment agency continue to attract and serve increasingly large numbers of people Monday, October 20. This theater is applying for help of various kinds, as well as for jobs and positions. From January 1 to October 15, 1,031 persons have applied for and registered for work. Of these, 945 have been referred

to jobs and positions and 387 persons have called the employment supervisor for help. These persons have been referred to various types of employment, ranging from general housework, cooking, nursing, elevator-operating, maids, stock-room girls, waitresses, porters, janitors, chauffeurs, carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, unskilled laborers to clerks, school teachers and other professions. This agency has been able to serve these 1,031 people without any cost to them and the 945 referred to jobs and positions with no fee attached to the employer or the employee. This is made possible because the Urban League is one of the member participating agencies of the Community Chest. At the Opportunity School beginning in June there has been 20 enrolled in the cooking classes, 50 in the class for waitresses, four in the handicraft class, 30 in the millinery class, 15 in the elevator service, total number enrolled 1,019. Number of persons taught 106, number of meals served with the food used in the demonstrations in the cooking class, 2,557.

Upon petition of the board of directors of the Atlanta Urban League the board of education voted to take over the supervision of the Urban League Opportunity School.

Dr. L. H. King, formerly pastor of Central Avenue M. E. church of this city, and the editor of the Southwestern Advocate, official organ of the colored division of the M. E. church, will speak at Central Avenue church, Monday night, October 20. His subject will be the "New Negro for the New Day." Dr. King is well known in the city of Atlanta, being pastor of Central Avenue church for eight years. He is a graduate of Clark university and Union Theological seminary, New York city. Dr. King received the highest number of votes for the bishopric of any candidate at the general conference recently held in Springfield, Mass. For the first time in the history of the Southwestern Advocate, he was unanimously reelected as its editor. A normal fee of 25 cents is charged as an admission. Speaking in the church over which he presided for eight years and in a community that he served so unselfishly in and outside of his church, Atlanta will be at Central Avenue church to hear him Monday night.

The Fine Arts club held its regular monthly meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday evening, October 14. The special feature of the meeting was the attendance of the associate members. This club is composed of active and associate members, representing a large number of musical and musical art lovers. A very enjoyable program of musical selections, vocal, piano and violin was rendered.

The Crystal theater located on West Hunter street will swing wide its doors to the moving picture fans Monday, October 20. This theater is located in a densely populated section of the negro community and according to the management is designed to serve the better element and more appreciative members of our group by providing the best pictures. The man-

agement also promises to keep the conduct of the theater up to par.

St. Paul Episcopal church, which was destroyed by fire in 1917, has been replaced by a most attractive, well-appointed, new brick edifice, located at Auburn avenue and Fort street. The church will be formally opened today. The Episcopal bishop of this diocese, along with other prominent churchmen, will be represented on the program during the different exercises throughout the day.

The Atlanta Urban League has secured space formerly occupied by the Atlanta State Savings bank for the purpose of exhibiting wares of the opportunity school. Dresses, hats and food will be on exhibition from the first of November through the 10th. The general public is invited to inspect these exhibits.

The Baptist Missionary association held its annual meeting at the Mt. Zion Baptist church of this city, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Including the efforts of both the men and women's division \$2,774.00 was raised to take up the mortgage and clear the property of the Atlanta Baptist Preparatory Institute, formerly the Bryant Preparatory Institute, located at the corner of Auburn and Howell street. Dr. E. P. Johnson was reelected moderator and the entire board of trustees was reelected with the exception of one or two, who have moved away from the city of Atlanta and are residing in other cities and states. The president of the woman's department, Supervisor L. L. Craig, of the Urban League free employment agency, was reelected.

R. Greenwood Carey received the first prize for the best coconut layer cake during the Southeastern Fair.

NEIGHBORHOOD UNION NOTES.

The dental clinic held last Friday showed increased interest. There were five patients and Dr. J. B. Brown was in attendance. Letters have been sent out from this office to the various workers doing social work among negroes, offering them the service of this clinic. On Friday, October 17, from 1:30 to 3:30, a case finding clinic will be held at the Neighborhood House, 41 Leonard street. The public is cordially invited.

On Sunday, October 12, 1924, a vesper service was held at the Neighborhood House, 324 Crumley street. There were 30 in attendance. Our zone chairman presided, and a delightful program was rendered by local talent.

The plans for the coming Community Chest drive are being perfected. It is hoped that those of our group who are still delinquent will make an effort to pay up their overdue pledges before the present month has passed. Those who do the soliciting in the coming campaign are going to try to make it an educative effort. They will be most anxious to have you make a pledge that you feel reasonably certain that you can pay. Probably the reason for the present delinquency of such a large number of our group is that they made their pledges in the urge of an emotional excitement.

them see what an army is enlisted in the campaign, according to Mr. Black. Heretofore groups have been meeting as separate units. Tuesday night all parts of the big army will be assembled for the first time.

Every worker, Mr. Black said, is expected to attend the dinner Tuesday evening.

Instructions will be given at that time concerning the conducting of the campaign, literature will be distributed, quotas allotted, and reports of special committees handling big givers will be made.

The campaign will get under way Wednesday morning. Thereafter daily luncheons will be held at 12:30 o'clock at the Kimball House so that workers may give and receive reports.

DEJARNETTE CO. OVER TOP FOR CHEST

Five Days Before Campaign Starts Supply Concern Reports All Subscribed.

Five days before the Community Chest campaign gets actively under way, the De Jarnette Supply Company reported to Chest headquarters that their firm had subscribed 100 per cent to the campaign.

Nine negroes employed by the company \$1 each, so that the firm was able to report every employee contributing.

The Community Chest campaign begins Tuesday night with a dinner meeting at the Kimball House, at which all workers will be present and report progress of plans for the campaign. A report from the special committee assigned to the large givers is expected to start the campaign off with a substantial sum.

Eugene R. Black, chairman of the campaign, will preside at the meeting Tuesday night and early Wednesday will find more than 500 Atlantians covering every section of the city in an effort to fill this year's Community Chest in one week's time.

Colored Section Will Organize

The colored section of the Community Chest campaign is particularly well organized this year, under the direction of T. J. Woofter, major of this division, according to Eugene R. Black, campaign chairman.

Zone chairmen have been appointed covering every colored business and residence section in this city and solicitors will try to see every possible colored giver during the campaign.

The executive committee of the

colored group is composed of S. W. Walker, general chairman; Rev. G. H. Carter, Rev. Russell Brown, Rev. E. H. Brathwaite, Rev. Timothy Sane, Rev. E. T. Johnson, Rev. T. Weatherby, Rev. James Nabriet, Rev. D. H. Stanton, Rev. E. W. Crawley, Rev. J. T. Wilkinson, Rev. R. Carter, Professor John Lewis, Miss Amy Chadwick, Dr. John Hope, Professor W. A. Bell, Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, Mrs. H. R. Butler, Mrs. Georgia Washburn, Mrs. E. Carey, Mrs. W. A. Wynn, Mrs. Green, Jesse O. Thomas, Rev. Bailey, Rev. A. D. Williams, Mrs. Cyrcus Brown, Rev. W. R. Towns, Dr. A. M. Wilkins, Mrs. L. Craig, J. L. Wheeler, P. James Bryant, S. M. S. H. Archer, zone E, Mrs. L. Al-Hope, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, zone F, Rev. C. H. Robinson, zone G, Mrs. Tobie A. Grant, Cap-zone G, Mrs. Fannie Morris, zone H, Mrs. Walden, Mrs. Carrie Tay-H, Mrs. Lucie Bishop, zone I, Dr. Mrs. W. L. McCoy, H. L. Fer-A. B. Dobbs, Professor W. J. Johnson, zone K, W. J. Faulkner, zone L, Mrs. Willie Daniels, zone M, Mrs. F. M. and N. Dr. Willis J. King, zone O, Rev. J. R. Gardner, zone P, Miss Carrie Chapman, zone Q, Rev. D. H. Stanton.

FOR NEGRO WELFARE.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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including the efforts of both men and women's division \$2,774

of the Urban League free agency, was reelected.

On Sunday, October 1, 1934, a service was held at the residence of the deceased.

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THE COMMUNITY CHEST

said a member of the executive board, "to throw about both the working girls of the city who are away from their parents and those passing through Atlanta, every protection from the vicious things that seem to lay and wait for them. We are making the 'Y' as attractive as possible in the hope that many more young girls will seek its protection and enjoy its benefits. Those who come to the club are given good clean beds, enjoyable meals and every privilege to the institution at a nominal cost.

"The Home to date has taken care of more than 100 girls, and while its capacity is limited we have been able to give them fairly comfortable accommodations. It is a real blessing to working girls of the colored race, and we are striving to broaden the scope of the work and increase the capacity of the home in order that its benefits may be extended among the girls of the city."

In the parlor or reception room there is a piano, a phonograph and other musical instruments at disposal of girls visiting the "Y" or for the use of its members. Other means are used also to make the club attractive and pleasant and it is expected that this charity will grow, with great strides.

"Before we were taken into the Community Chest," said an official, "we were forced to resort to all kinds of devices to raise the money for our club home, and it was a constant round of solicitation for funds. We gave rummage sales, cake sales and many other things in our efforts to support this organization, but with the aid of the Community Chest we have found a great portion of the energy and effort formerly used in raising money released. This energy we are now using to make the 'X' effective and in effort to extend its work. We are deeply grateful for the benefits that have come to this worthy institution through the Community Chest."

For Institutions If there is any one thing lacking in our educational program, it is said a member of the executive board, "to throw about both the working girls of the city who are away from their parents and those passing through Atlanta, every protection from the vicious things that seem to lay wait for them. We are making 'Y' as attractive as possible in the hope that many more young girls will

consecration to public duty on the part of those charged with the responsibility of shaping the character of the youth. The Independent is decidedly of the opinion that the average Negro teacher engaged in public school service in our city is an eye servant, void of consecration, and has no intelligent conception of their relation to the young mind or to the community life. *Atlanta*

seek its protection and enjoy its benefits. Those who come to the club are given good clean beds, enjoyable meals and every privilege to the institution at a nominal cost.

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11-13-24

Our teachers are comparatively well paid, and far better paid than the service they render. They are paid every dime they are worth compared with the lack of interest displayed by them in the public welfare. They are not interested in churches, Sunday schools, Community Chest, politics or anything else, save the earning of a few dollars to have a good time with in the summer. Many of them leave home under the pretense of attending summer schools, and never register or spend a day, or make any advancement. There is no higher evidence of the deficiency and lack of consecration to public service on the part of our school teachers, than their flat refusal to help the Community Chest over the top. There is no service covering the spirit of practical religion more than to the Community Chest. The good book says that practical religion is visiting the sick and relieving the widows and orphans. The Community Chest has for its purpose that very thing. Every organized worthy institution in the city is taken care of by the Community Chest. Orphan homes, kindergartens, day nurseries and various other organizations just as worthy are helped.

Every school teacher, in the first place, should be a Christian man or woman, attending the church and Sunday school, rendering a service. Next, they should be interested in the promotion of every worthy charity to the extent of contributing of their earnings according to their ability.

We visited a school a few days ago in quest of pledges. The pay of the teachers in this school ranges from eighty dollars a month to One

Hundred Twenty-five or more. The smallest pay is Eighty dollars exposing herself to the gaze of the children. It is a shame, and it is per month, and a good number of these teachers refused to pledge any-time for the white people who run these schools to join the Negroes thing to the Community Chest, and those that did pledge, pledged only and free them of these butterflies who neither help the church, the Five Dollars, did it grudgingly and after much insistence. Now, here is schools or any public enterprise. Out of One Hundred Dollars per a set of public servants living off the public, making the best wages month, they can't spare Ten Dollars a year to relieve humanity. Not of any class of women in the community, and absolutely refusing to only are the women guilty of this neglect, but great big rusty, hale- contribute anything substantial for the good of the community. They reared men teachers are just as stingy, and are no more liberal than have for humanity or no sympathy with the agencies he women.

show no near, no love for humanity or mercy. Our children are suffering and the interest of the teacher is very making up our Christian community; and so long as our children are taught by such heathens who never attend church or Sunday school, argely responsible for the rows, wars and disorders that attain taught by such heathens who never attend church or Sunday school, argely responsible for the rows, wars and disorders that attain who walk daily along the streets, most of them dressed like flappers, among the Negro children in the streets when going to and returning and extending no helping hand to the blind, to the halt, the unfortunate, from school every day. The situation must be remedied and the home make no interest in the institution that is trying to reform and grow and school house is the place to start it. The Community Chest ought our unfortunates into useful men and women, our education will not o appeal to every school teacher, every Negro and every institution amount to much. In the town without regard to race or color. Every teacher in At-

In our canvass, we came across washerwomen, laundry girls work-
ing in laundries, and other menial servants, and this class of women
subscribed from Ten to Twenty Dollars out of salaries from Seven-Fif-
ty to Forty Thousand Dollar quota allotted to us.

to twelve-fifty a week. Now compare that with the school teachers who are living off the fat of these working people, with a view of ascertaining who is the most helpful factor in the community life—the laundry girl with head tied up, white apron on, or the school teachers with bobbed hair, and short dress halfway to their knees, and can hardly lean over in the school room without

THE COMMUNITY CHEST

If there is any one thing lacking in our educational program, it is

If there is any one thing lacking in our educational program, it is said a member of the executive board, consecration to public duty on the part of those charged with the re-
to throw about both the working girls.
of the city who are away from their responsibility of shaping the character of the youth. The Independent
parents and those passing through decided of the opinion that the average Negro teacher engaged in pub-
Atlanta, every protection from the vicious things that seem to lay and no school service in our city is an eye servant, void of consecration, and
wait for them. We are making them as no intelligent conception of their relation to the young mind or to
y as attractive as possible in the community life.

Ostenda

hope that many more young girls will the community life. *It is*

seek its protection and enjoy its bene-
fits. Those who come to the club are
given good clean beds, enjoyable meals, the character of the youth, shaping his destiny, and developing out of
and every privilege to the institution the child a useful citizen. It is fundamental that we cannot have any
at a nominal cost.

better citizens than the average of the community.

The home to the Negro means taken care of citizens than the environment surrounding the boy and girl where more than 100 girls, and while in the age of development. The boy or girl will hardly rise above the capacity is limited we have been able to give them fairly comfortable accommodations, the school or the Christian influence with which he or she is surrounded. It is a real blessing around during the period of development. The Negro youth is not re-to working girls of the colored race receiving the proper kind of instruction in our public schools. They are and we are striving to broaden the scope of the work and increase the shadow and not the substance. There is but little being put the capacity of the home in order that into the life of the Negro youth in Atlanta in the public schools that its benefits may be extended among the girls of the city." will be helpful to the child when he leaves school, or to teach him his

[illegible]

"Community Chest," said an official, standard held out for the child to measure his usefulness and character. "We were forced to resort to all kinds of devices to raise the money for the club home, and it was a constant if he irritated it. There must be a correction, and school teachers must round of solicitation for funds. We not be chosen because they belong to certain families, or graduated gave rummage sales, cake sales and many other things in our efforts to from a certain school, or because they are backed by certain cliques. support this organization, but neither must they be chosen because they have the literary qualifications."

the aid of the Community Chest, we have found a great portion of the energy and effort formerly used in generating money released. This energy we are now using to make the "rounding out of a boy or girl into a man or woman that will have the effective and in effort to extend his or her work. We are deeply grateful for the benefits that have come to this worthy institution through the Community Chest."

Our teachers are comparatively well paid, and far better paid than the service they render. They are paid every dime they are worth.

11-13-24

compared with the lack of interest displayed by them in the public welfare. They are not interested in churches, Sunday schools, Community Chest, politics or anything else, save the earning of a few dollars to have a good time with in the summer. Many of them leave

home under the pretense of attending summer schools, and never register or spend a day, or make any advancement. There is no higher evidence of the deficiency and lack of consecration to public service on the part of our school teachers, than their flat refusal to help the Community Chest over the top. There is no service covering the spirit of practical religion more than to the Community Chest. The good book says that practical religion is visiting the sick and relieving the widows and orphans. The Community Chest has for its purpose that very thing. Every organized worthy institution in the city is taken care of by the Community Chest. Orphan homes, kindergartens, day nurseries,

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Atlanta

The teacher, equally with the pulpit, has to do with the forming of
 the character of the youth, shaping his destiny, and developing out of
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 into the life of the Negro youth in Atlanta in the public schools that
 will be helpful to the child when he leaves school, or to teach him his
 place of usefulness in the community where he must establish his weal-
 th or woe. Negro children are learning nothing about the duty of citizen-
 ship, the love of the flag, love of the country, or the right to enjoy
 public comforts and betterments, involving duty and responsibility. No,
 for the school teachers themselves are densely ignorant of these fun-
 damentals. The average school teacher in Atlanta thinks only of pay-
 ment; cares nothing for the development of the boy or girl. There is no
 standard held out for the child to measure his usefulness and character
 by. But little in any school teacher's life would be helpful to the child
 if he imitated it. There must be a correction, and school teachers must
 not be chosen because they belong to certain families, or graduated
 from a certain school, or because they are backed by certain cliques.
 Neither must they be chosen because they have the literary qualifi-
 cations alone, but they ought to be chosen first, because they are con-
 secrated to the development of a useful and helpful character; then
 secondly out of a boy or girl into a man or woman that will have the
 advantage of work in their hearts and believe that any kind of work is
 more honorable than any kind of idleness.

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 the service they render. They are paid every dime they are worth
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 and various other organizations just as worthy are helped.

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making up our Christian community; and so long as our children are taught by such heathens who never attend church or Sunday school, who walk daily along the streets, most of them dressed like flappers, and extending no helping hand to the blind, to the halt, the unfortunate, take no interest in the institution that is trying to reform and grow our unfortunates into useful men and women, our education will not amount to much.

In our canvass, we came across washerwomen, laundry girls working in laundries, and other menial servants, and this class of women subscribed from Ten to Twenty Dollars out of salaries from Seven-Fifty to Twelve-Fifty a week. Now compare these hard working girls with the school teachers who are living off the fat of these working people, with a view of ascertaining who is the most helpful factor in the community life—the laundry girl with head tied up, white apron on, or the school teachers with bobbed hair, and short dress halfway to their knees, and can hardly lean over in the school room without

ATLANTA JOURNAL

OCT 17 1924

Negro Urban League Commended for Work Of Opportunity School

Activities of the Urban League, a well-known negro organization affiliated with the work of the Atlanta Community Chest, have been commended in a number of letters from employers of the city and from negroes who have been aided in the search of employment, according to an announcement Thursday by officials of the league following the recent annual report.

The work of the Urban League Opportunity school and of the free employment agency maintained by the organization, is arousing widespread appreciation, according to the letters made public by officials of the league. The employment work of the agency includes the tabulation and investigation of applications from negroes desiring positions in Atlanta homes and the selection of worthy applicants for positions open here.

Training of negroes who wish to become proficient in household arts and in other domestic capacities is being carried on at the Opportunity school of the league, where courses are given in personal and social hygiene, proper service and general deportment, it is stated. Investigation of the living conditions of the colored population of the city also is a part of the program of the league.

In the annual report of the league its objects are summed up in the words, "to seek to increase the negro's economic efficiency and moral worth, to better his living, housing and working conditions, and thereby make possible for him a larger place in the social and economic life of the community."

Among the letters recently received commending the work of the Opportunity school and employment agency were those from R. A. Thorndwell, of the Railway and Power Equipment company, who states that he recommends the employment service of the league as being highly intelligent and efficient; from Miss H. L. Beecher, of the Southern Wheel company; from E. L. Burns and Olive Perry, the latter having been a student in the school for some time.

Activity of the agency and of the school is being carried on as part of the Community Chest plan without expense to either employer or prospective employee, according to the announcement by officials of the league.

J. C. LOGAN HEADS SOCIAL AGENCIES

Joseph C. Logan, manager of the southern division, American Red Cross, was elected chairman of the Georgia Council of Social Agencies, at a council meeting held Tuesday in the Chamber of Commerce building. Mr. Logan succeeds Cator Woolford, who had served as chairman since the body was organized four years ago, but would not consent to reelection. The council is composed of representatives of 42 state-wide social agencies, most of which had delegates at the meeting.

In accepting the position Mr. Logan emphasized the money value of the organization's work during the past year. He stated that the community survey made at Augusta would have cost more than \$10,000, had any other organization undertaken it, but had cost Augusta only \$1,500; that the state conference of social work held last spring by the council was the best in the south, and that such conferences usually cost approximately \$3,000; that the executive service rendered the State Children's Code commission by the council, had cost in other states about \$10,000; and that the collaboration of the agencies through the council with the state lay groups in their programs had been of real definite worth in rebuilding the state. 12-17-24

Many of those present spoke in high terms of Mr. Woolford's vision in backing intangible though vital projects for Georgia's good and a resolution of appreciation was adopted. Mr. Woolford expressed his deep interest in the continued success of the council, and its member agencies.

Other officers elected are: Mrs. Clifford Walker, vice chairman; Mrs. T. C. Hudson, Hugh M. Dorsey, Dr. Rufus W. Weaver and Cator Woolford, members of the board of directors for a three year term, their terms having expired this year. Other directors in the council are Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, Miss Rhoda Kaufman, Rev. Oliver J. Hart, Dr. N. H. Ballard, Mrs. Howard McCall, Mrs. Bruce Carr Jones, Nelson M. Shipp, and Willis A. Sutton. Burr Blackburn is the executive secretary. The council publishes the state education and public welfare journal, "Home, School and Community." It has been supported during the past two years largely through gifts from Mr. Woolford, the Commonwealth Fund of New York and the Atlanta Community Chest.

Emmett Scott To Address Recreational Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 16—The Eleventh Recreation Congress will convene at Atlantic City, N. J., October 16th to 21st, 1924, to discuss the question of recreation in all its varied phases in America. At the general session on Friday afternoon, October 17th, the matter of recreational opportunities for colored Americans will be the topic. The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, Howard University, Washington, D. C. A large number of colored recreation workers will be in attendance, and a colored Glee Club from Plainfield, N. J., under the direction of Mr. George L. Johnson, well known Negro tenor and music organizer of the playground and Recreation Association of America, will render Negro folk songs. Mr. Ernest T. Attwell, field director, bureau of colored work of the playground and Recreation Association, will be the presiding officer at this session. 10-18-24

Besides those who are professional recreation workers, the congress is open to delegates from church civic and industrial groups, and to representatives of women's clubs and any other individuals interested.

ALFRED KENYON MAYNARD will be missed from the ranks of social workers both in England and America, with whom he served the common cause many years. In early manhood he was a fellow resident with Percy Alden at Mansfield House, East London. Coming to America and settling his family residence in a rural community of central New York, he and Mrs. Maynard greatly promoted its neighborly fellowship and progress. 8-15-24

Attracted to settlement service they and their daughter Frieda Maynard were among the most valuable volunteer residents at Chicago Commons, serving in the same capacity for three years at Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago. Through the most trying years of its initiation, Mr. Maynard was the treasurer and business manager of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, devotedly relieving its over-worked staff of many cares. He assisted the United Charities in meeting such emergencies as providing for homeless men in recurrent periods of unemployment. His understanding sympathy with the Negro people led him to serve them through his active cooperation with the Urban League. He did much toward starting and maintaining the Wendell Phillips Settlement among the negroes of Chicago's west side, serving as its treasurer and on its board of trustees.

Returning to England three years ago

the Maynards located their home in the Woolwich manufacturing district of London. With many former members of the Liberal Party, they joined the Labor Party and all three of them actively participated in the campaign that culminated in the Labor administration.

The singular simplicity, sincerity and almost self-less devotion of Mr. Maynard which characterized his manifold service to others, also found the same gently heroic expression in the fortitude with which he patiently suffered through a long and painful illness. Comforted and strengthened by the faith and fellowship of the Society of Friends which he shared, his beautiful and helpful spirit found rest on June 30.

**KINCKLE JONES
ELECTED TO
NAT'L CONFER.**

TORONTO, Canada, July 8.—At the Fifty-first Annual Session of the National Conference of Social Work held in Toronto, Canada, June 26th to July 2nd Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League was elected to the Executive Committee.

This was the first time in the history of the organization that the conference at large, consisting of nearly 6,000 persons—3,500 delegates present—has voted a colored person into this office. As evidence of the fact that Mr. Jones was a popular choice, the audience applauded vigorously when the announcement was made by the President at the general session on Tuesday night. There were thirteen candidates for the five positions on the Executive Board that were open—Mr. Jones standing third on the list of candidates. The other persons elected to the Board were Edith Abbott, Dean of the School of Social Administration of the Chicago University; James F. Jackson, chairman of the Section on Family Welfare of the Cleveland Council of Social Agencies; Julia C. Lathrop and Robert A. Woods, former president of the National Conference of Social Work. 7-12-24

At this conference there were some forty colored delegates. There were

nineteen places on the program at which the Negro was discussed in some form and fourteen of the speakers were colored.

This recognition of the problems among Negroes and the part which Negro social workers are playing in efforts to improve the community life of the nation is considered most significant by students of inter-racial problems,—it being considered that this conference group made up of the leading and most active social workers of the United States and Canada is the most liberal and democratic of the organizations interested in human betterment. Mr. Jones, who served this year on the Committee of Time and Place, was elected for a term of three years.

TWO investigations of special interest form a part of this Westchester County recreation effort. A group of Negro women recently invited the president of the Westchester County Children's Association to confer with them on the need of play opportunities for their children. The National Urban League is accordingly studying the Negro population of the county and its recreation needs, and the Recreation Commission will undoubtedly be guided by its recommendations.

The commission is not content, however, with assuming these more obvious responsibilities. It has taken the bit in its teeth and proposes to study the recreation of social workers themselves. Its committee on leisure time plans to send out in October a questionnaire to a thousand social workers in the state, to find out whether social workers are a part of the communities in which they live, whether they find their non-work relationships satisfactory, and if not, where the difficulty lies and what can be done to remedy it. This is more than a homely application of the old saw that charity begins at home; the committee reasons that social workers are representative of a large group which includes professional women of all kinds; that professional women, no less than those commonly tagged as the underprivileged, need to play and do not always succeed in doing so; and that the need of one group of them may throw light on the problem which they all face.

CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS

By Bessie A. McClenahan, Assistant Director
Organization of the Council

The Community Council of St. Louis has just finished its twelfth year of work and had notable achievements for a co-operating delegate body with the past year.

The Recreation Problem
The Department on Neighborhood Service and Recreation, with delegates from various departments corresponding to the neighborhood centers and organizations promoting group activities, has prepared a directory of clubs and classes available in the city, giving the type of activity, for what group it is designed and where it is held. The directory was compiled for the use of the various social workers in the city, because of a feeling that social workers, especially case workers, were overlooking or were not cognizant of some of the recreational facilities which might be helpful in their efforts towards individual and family rehabilitation.

ties which might be helpful in their efforts towards individual and family rehabilitation.

The department has also promoted the organization of a special Recreation Committee which is to make a study this summer of all public recreational facilities, with a view to discovering what inadequacies there may be in the field, and how a consistent and comprehensive program may be developed. The Recreation situation in St. Louis is peculiar. There is no social settlement corresponding to such institutions as Hull House, The Commons, or South End House. The nearest approach is Neighborhood Association which carries on settlement activities operating through a small house and a day nursery. The Neighborhood Association Board is hoping to provide such equipment as will permit it to develop a real settlement with facilities for resident workers. However, there are in St. Louis a number of institutional churches or church settlements operated under the control of various denominations. Most of these centers carry on religious as well as the neighborhood and recreational activities.

Municipal provisions for recreation are administered through the Division of Parks and Recreation of the City of St. Louis, a division under the Department of Public Welfare. Thirty playgrounds, three community centers and general supervision of the Municipal Athletic Association are the responsibility of the Recreation Department. St. Louis parks are noted for their beauty and because of the extensive use to which they are put by the citizens.

The School Board which is an independent unit with its own taxing power, is opening school yards for playgrounds and spending considerable money for

This is the record of one year's undertakings. The commission has plans for the future: it has begun to work toward a training school for recreation leaders, a camp for Negro children, the establishment of outdoor sketching clubs and a county art center.

equipment. There is no definite correlation of activities carried on by the municipality and by the School Board. The School Board has not adopted any year round recreation program. The school playground system will be supervised by the assistant superintendent of schools who has charge of the night schools and other extension activities. What little has been done in the public schools in the way of development of social centers has been developed through another assistant superintendent. The social centers which are operating in a few of the schools are promoted and financed by groups of citizens in the neighborhoods. The night schools conduct athletic classes in the gymnasium in those schools in which night classes are carried on.

Several years ago, in an attempt to establish a cooperative plan between the city and the schools, the city placed recreation workers in a number of the schools for the development of community centers. This plan, however, has been abandoned. There has been some talk in St. Louis of the possibility of a Recreation Commission, but such a plan would necessitate a change in the city charter. Before the adoption by St. Louis of the city charter, recreation was carried on under a Recreation Commission. With the adoption of the charter, the idea of individual responsibility went into effect and the superintendent of recreation, a civil service appointee, works under the Commissioner of Parks and Recreation, who is in turn an appointee of the Director of Public Welfare, an appointee of the mayor.

Just what program the Recreation Committee of the Community Council will think feasible is, of course, problematical. The study may lead to an all-St. Louis Committee entirely outside the Council. The committee is interested in the eventual working out of some better method of correlation of public and private facilities, and is approaching the problem without any preconceived ideas as to the method.

Standardized Report for Neighborhood Centers

A committee on service reports completed what is believed to be the first attempt to standardize record and report forms for neighborhood centers. These reports have been adapted for use of agencies which are city-wide but which carry on group activities and have also offered helpful suggestions to the Committee on Standards in the Department on American Citizenship. The set of forms adopted includes the following: (1) daily report, (2) individual contact or membership card, (3) club or class card, (4) individual attendance card, (5) club or class monthly report, (6) volunteer's report, (7) family card, (8) monthly service report for all activities.

Americanization Activities

Another department of special interest to neighborhood workers is the Department on American Citizenship, formerly known as the Department on Americanization. The past year has seen a remarkable development and a number of projects carried through to successful completion. The Department is printing

a handbook for Americanization workers which will include principles and methods known in the city for his very liberal and socially minded attitude. The department has been successfully organized with four standing committees, Public Opinion, Health, Housing and Survey. The entire year had been spent by the department in trying to arrive at a basis of procedure on which all could agree, and to develop an understanding of the etiquette of the flag, and the federal laws governing its use. This handbook is unique as far as its contents is concerned, and the committee which prepared it believes that it will meet a real need in placing in the hands of teachers of classes for the foreign-born and social workers in St. Louis, concise and definite information. In addition, the assistant superintendent of the city schools, Mr. C. G. Rathmann, who was one of the members of the National Committee which prepared the statement for conduct of classes in English and Citizenship for the United States Naturalization Bureau, has met with the committee, given his suggestions and criticism of the pamphlet, and written a foreword for it. He feels that it will be of decided value for the teacher of classes carried on in the public schools. This pamphlet will not only be distributed to such teachers, but also to the volunteer and paid teachers working under the direction of the Americanization agencies in the Community Council.

Another committee in the Department has prepared a directory of all Americanization agencies outlining their activities, and in addition a list of all the societies of the foreign born. This directory will be mimeographed and available for all social workers in the city. The material which has been compiled is being used by the Education Committee to provide speakers on Americanization for foreign-speaking groups. The department has also drafted the set of record and report forms which are reproduced in the handbook, and has worked out the beginning of an exchange for the assignment to the proper agency of men and women desiring classes in English and citizenship.

The program adopted for next year includes a plan for an American Citizenship celebration at which time the contributions of the foreign-born will be presented and at which both Americans and foreign born will be present. The department will hold three evening sessions next year to which both American and foreign-born will be invited. In addition the committee, which has prepared the directory, will follow its information obtained this year with a printed pamphlet showing the number of different foreign-born groups in the city and outlining their native background and the contributions they are making to life in St. Louis.

Special Conference on Race Relations Last fall, at the request of the Conference on Race Relations, a small committee of interested citizens, the Community Council undertook the organization of a Race Relations Department to consider particularly the problem of relations between Negroes and whites. This department is headed by an attorney who is a member of the board of the Lincoln University, the state institution for college

The Department on Delinquency and its Prevention, which inevitably is tied up with the departments above described, has devoted most of its energies this year to sponsoring a study of probation and parole made by Charles L. Chute, secretary of the National Probation Association. This survey has led to the creation of a special Committee on Probation and Parole under the chairmanship of an influential attorney, which will undertake to devise ways and means for the carrying out of the recommendations, first those regarding legislation and secondly those regarding administrative details.

Two other outstanding accomplishments may be credited to this group of departments. Two organizations working with foreign-born women, and two organizations working with the delinquent and pre-delinquent girls found in their respective fields that their work was overlapping and that they had not reached a sound basis for cooperative relations. Two conferences, one for each group, were called, and in each instance a co-operative agreement was reached acceptable to both agencies and put into effect immediately.

Such a record for one year in only one group of departments of the Community Council, the citizenship group, marks a very decided success in the first step of this very interesting experiment in community co-operation.

All of the Negro schools except one small building, contain only the first six grades. This situation works a decided hardship upon the children and the parents, since the school available is located at considerable distance from the congested district and the School Board makes no provision for the payment of carfare for these children. A committee of Negro citizens estimates that the parents of the children spend not less than \$60,000 a year for carfare. As a consequence of this condition, many of the Negro children do not finish the seventh and eighth grades.

At the annual and concluding meeting of the year, the Race Relations Department adopted the following statement of agreement as to the basis on which the department should proceed:

"That the largest function of the Department of Race Relations is the molding of public sentiment; that the department must deal with present facts as they are; must take into cognizance the difference of opinion among race leaders; that the attitude of the department cannot be an uncompromising one; that the department should do what can be done in the way of protecting the interests of various races, but that it should not be the agency of any race; that the department should act as a clearing house to settle disputes, and also to look into and secure those provisions which will make living conditions in the community better, as bad social conditions inevitably reflect to the disadvantage of the entire community."

Everyone concerned feels that decided progress has been made when radical and conservative elements can be brought together and adopt a unanimous and genuine agreement.

The Department on Delinquency

URBAN LEAGUE IS A FORWARD STEP

Economic Value To Industry.

Increased Wages and Out-
put of Workers

NEW FIELDS OPENED

League Has Added Millions

To Income of Race Group

In Many Large Cities

The announcement of John R. Carey that the long anticipated Urban League would start active operation here within a few weeks, will be regarded one of the most important facts, so far as the colored group is concerned, that has happened this year.

This announcement followed close on the meeting and organization of the Executive Board and the appointment of a sub-committee to take immediate action in securing an executive secretary to begin the work.

Broadus Mitchell, Chairman

Dr. Broadus Mitchell, of the Economics Department of Johns Hopkins University, heads the Executive Committee and Mr. Carey is chairman of the Finance Committee. Other members of the executive board include:

Broadus Mitchell, C. Baker, Howard Hill, John R. Carey, Robert L. Carey, Miss Dorothy Khan, Dr. Mollie Carroll, Miss Dorothy Pope, Beale Elliott, Dr. B. M. Rhett, Atty. Lewis Flagg, W. N. Jones, Miss Anita Williams, Mrs. Lillian Lottier and Miss Elsie M. Mountain.

May Add Millions

Although the Urban League work involves many lines of welfare activities and goes deeply into racial adjustment, one of its most practical features is that of opening new opportunities of employment.

Here in Baltimore where the prospect of young men and women coming from our schools and growing up in our industries is so limited, this phase of the work ought to be of interest to every mother and father. It will also be of vital interest to the business men of the race in that the opening of new avenues of employment also mean a larger spending capacity.

In Detroit, for instance, it was the Urban League that placed thousands of workers in the big plant and into types of jobs that had been closed to them before the league

came.

In Chicago

In Chicago, hundreds of girls were taken into big plants as typists and other clerical lines by direct arrangement of the League and even in cities in the far south certain lines of work, heretofore closed to Negro workers have been opened to them through this agency.

Since the primary problem of the American Negro is economic wage increases and the opening of new avenues of employment begin at the foundation. If we can solve the problem of distribution of the product of toil, or in other words, make it possible for men and women of the group to secure proper wages, we automatically solve 90 per cent of the welfare problems.

Experts Head Work

One of the outstanding facts about Urban League work is that it is in the hands of experts. It is not a hit or miss proposition. The young men and women who do the work are usually highly trained in the large universities to do this particular work just about as a physician or lawyer is trained to do their work.

They follow about the same plan as the physician. Here in Baltimore the work will follow a careful survey made by Mr. Charles S. Johnson sometime ago. This survey diagnosed the trouble and prescribed the remedy. The opening of the League will be the application of treatment.

Headquarters Planned

Headquarters for the League will probably be established in the old Y. W. C. A. building, at the corner of Druid Hill avenue and Dolphin street. Negotiations for this building are under way.

A committee, composed of Mr. John R. Carey, Mrs. Lillian Lottier, Dr. Carroll and William N. Jones, has been in conference this week with Mr. R. M. Moss, who has been recommended from the national headquarters to head the work here.

Moss To Head Work

Mr. Moss is a Virginian by birth. After finishing in the public and manual training schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., he won a scholarship at Columbia University and was the first young colored man to win a Columbia letter for athletics. After receiving his degree there he entered the New York School of Social Service as a fellow of the National Urban League and has since been engaged in social work. According to Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, the national secretary, Mr. Moss is one of the best retained young men in the service.

**GIRL SCOUTS MOTHERED
BETTER HOMES CONTEST**

West Palm Beach—The "Better Homes Demonstration," conducted here recently by the local Girl Scouts, has been awarded the fourth national prize by James Ford, executive secretary of "Better Homes in America." A check for \$50 accompanied by a letter commending the demonstration in that it was chiefly handled by the Girl Scouts has been received by Mrs. Joseph Sewell of this city.

Sec'y of Urban League Making Canvass Here

Prof. J. R. E. Lee, the Extension Secretary of the National Urban League with headquarters in New York is in Washington for a few days. He is calling upon a number of our men and women to enlist their support for this organization.

For the past twelve years the Urban League has been working for closer race relationship and better living and economic conditions for the mass of our people who live in the large centers.

Through its forty-two branches in forty-two of our large cities with more than one hundred workers the League has served over three hundred thousand of the migrants who have gone north during the past few years.

One feature of the League's work has been the securing admission of our people into the large industrial plants and public establishments in the northern cities where formerly men and women of our race have not had the opportunity to work. During the past few years several hundred of such industries and business organizations have opened their doors to members of our race through the quiet and persistent efforts of the Urban League.

Already Prof. Lee is receiving favorable responses from the citizens of Washington, the first substantial contribution to the work of the League was made by Prof. John R. Hawkins, the president of The Prudential Bank. Prof. Hawkins' lead has been promptly followed by Dr. Peter W. Price, vice-president of the Prudential Bank Mortimer M. Harris, real estate dealer, and one of the directors of the bank; and Murray Brothers, printers. Other individual contributions have been made by Clarence DeVeille. Rev Dr. G. O. Bullock, Wilton G. Jackson E. W. Grump, E. W. Freeman, Miss Muriel Milton and Miss Delilah

Bunay.

In addition to the approach to individuals, Prof. Lee is speaking to churches and various group organizations. Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, under the leadership of Dr. Wm. H. Jernigan made the first group contribution to this work. Other groups that have already responded are: The Third Baptist Church, The Second Baptist Church, The Young People's Organization of The Metropolitan Baptist Church. Arrangements have been completed under which the League's work will be presented in a number of other churches of the various denominations.

There is every indication that Washington's citizens with their wide vision will be second to no other city in their endeavor to give substantial support to the large service which the League is rendering among our people throughout the country.

3-22-24

NEGROES TO MEET

Railroad Men To Hear Preacher Tell Them Facts Pertaining To Welfare

Negro railroad employees will hold a mass meeting at the Famous Theater, 306 Eighteenth Street, North, Sunday afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30 to hear Rev. W. H. Hunt, negro minister, discuss their welfare. White officials have promised to address the meeting also. Special arrangements will be made for the white friends. A committee in charge of the meeting is composed of W. H. Hunt, as chairman, and W. C. Russell, Osie Long, M. E. Howard, H. W. Streeter and Jack Thomas.

OUR SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAM

No city in all the country and no mineral field is more in need of a Social Service Department than the city of Birmingham and the mineral and industrial fields of Alabama. While the plants have gone along in past years reasonably successful, they would have progressed more substantially and with greater profit with Social Service programs. 4-19-24

We have examples that might be referred to in this district that are proof-positive of the fine workings of Social Service movements. Such a spirit should cover all the plants and the city at large. Information and proper counsel is the great need of the community. The expression of one's self, a fair expression of his opportunities will increase the capacity of most men from thirty-three and one-third to fifty per cent. A satisfied community or a community in peace may develop any worthwhile interest, especially if the resources are found.

The trouble with a county, or a state is often found in the fact that a proper or sufficient survey has not been made and the powers of that county or state to grow are not cultivated. It is true with an individual, with a race, with a special industry or chosen avocation. We must find ourselves; we must find a place; we must become satisfied and diligent to produce from our findings by using our full capacity. Programs and tracts must be had in order to stimulate and quicken the mind and hand to action that results necessary might come from our labors.

The Birmingham Reporter has set out to bring to the public much of the unheralded resources and possi-

bilities in our city and state. This, we believe, can best be accomplished by the use of men and women of the best possible character, intellectual and industrial ability. We are gathering this force about us and rapidly sending it into the various sections of Alabama in order that a proper survey and expression might be had of our situation and possibilities. Information is what we are after and we are determined that a fair showing be made of the worth while interests of our community and state and our own people know the advantages and opportunities at their very doors

MAY HAVE BETTER NEGRO DWELLINGS

Interest In Improving Conditions Follows Address Of C. D. Barr

Better homes for Birmingham negroes as a solution of the evils wrought in industries here by migration north may reach a stage of substantial action within the year, realtors here intimated last week.

An enthusiastic discussion of the subject followed an address by C. D. Barr, vice president of the American Cast Iron Pipe company, before the Real Estate board Thursday at its regular weekly luncheon in the Municipal market. Mr. Barr spoke on the results obtained by his company in housing a section of its negro employees.

Following President Yancey's comment that the real estate men of Birmingham "had not done their duty in this matter, and that better homes for the negroes must be constructed," a number of realtors spoke on contemplated steps in this direction.

Mr. Barr told the realtors that the company, renting houses to a certain portion of the negroes, had been fully repaid in better service and health conditions, and that the labor turnover had been reduced to 4-10 per cent, by stabilizing the living conditions.

Plan Grew

Beginning with 28 homes, the company gradually added 52 more dwellings in 1917, and at the present time more are contemplated. Mr. Barr said. The houses are from three to five rooms in size, are well constructed with ample provisions for light, water and sewer-

age and are situated along well kept streets in West Acipco.

Fitting the houses up with conveniences and planting shrubbery and trees along the streets has given a permanent home to the negroes, Mr. Barr declared. "I recently canvassed the homes," he stated, "and found that 95 per cent of the negroes were willing to buy their homes."

Rents at cost and company supervision and repair, Mr. Barr stated, make the project practical. Education of the negro to healthy living conditions by teaching him how to use the various advantages offered in the homes is an important work.

Paid For Upkeep

"It costs a great deal to keep up the houses and to keep conditions satisfactory," Mr. Barr declared, "but in the long run it is a paying proposition. We are preparing to carry on the idea, and I am urging you real estate men to pay more attention to the problem of negro housing."

"It is we who will suffer by the ill health, bad morals and discouragement of the negroes; it is we who will suffer by their leaving Birmingham for the north."

Mr. Barr will urge a better negro housing plank in the platform of the Interracial commission, he said.

POOR CONTACT MAKES SLOW COMMUNITY PROGRESS

Birmingham and vicinity have every resource for a most wonderful city, in fact Birmingham is already a very great city and a good place to live. There are many intelligent people in Birmingham; they are found in all races. There are enough sober and intelligent men and women to move any shade or cloud that might be.

To use the resources and appreciate the possibilities there must come home community and state pride. These are the fundamentals that make for citizenship and guarantee good government. It is impossible to encourage citizen progress unless the better element of the city find its way in person or through some well directed agency to the humblest member and have that member informed of the many possibilities at his door and in his hands. The weary, the worn, the forgotten, must be found, placed on their feet and directed by the light of common sense and human feeling. This can and must be accomplished before the highest and most respectable and substantial citizen in the community is resting and moving on solid ground. 3-28-24

In order that all may be reached, and the humblest among us may receive words of human kindness, and expressions of love and elevation, this

publication has ventured the operation of a Social Service Department and through this agency The Birmingham Reporter desires to reach every person from the humblest to the highest in our group throughout our community and state, and to the remotest points where civilization of the Christian kind needs to be carried. We are now visiting many of the plants throughout the county and giving expression of the worthwhile things being done and making expressions of the needed developments for greater comfort, and in the final analysis greater production on the part of the men. This department is conducted by an experienced man in social service work, a Christian hearted character whose contact with men and institutions has been wide and profitable. He has information, large stores of it, understands humanity and has made a scientific study of social and economic conditions.

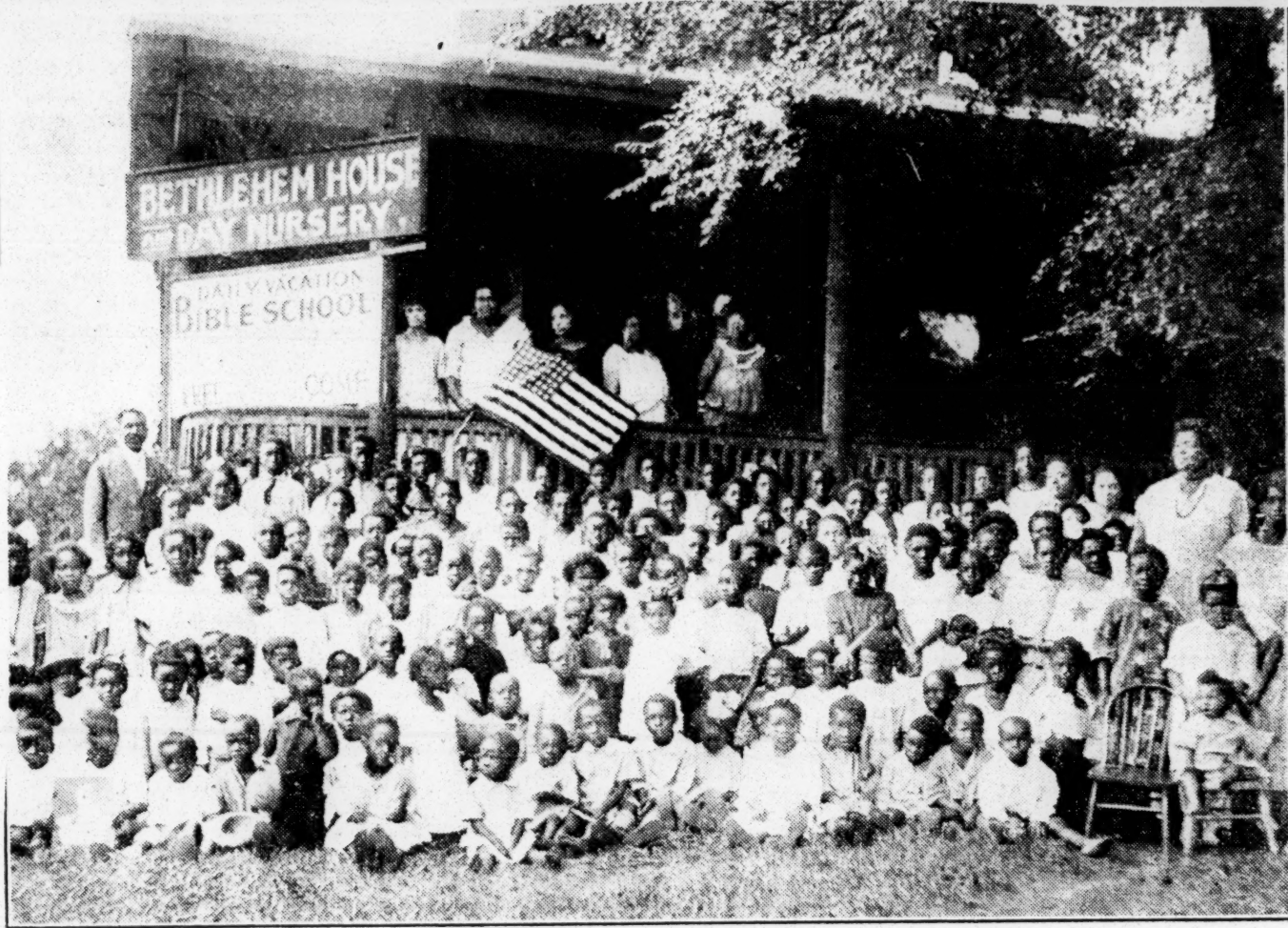
We are inviting the cooperation of every group leader and the support of every individual that the program started might carry to the end that satisfactory results may be accomplished. We are thoroughly convinced that our contact with the members of our own group is too poor to make many profitable citizens and this is with special regard to that humble mass life that is almost always forgotten by the elevating agencies of our time.

NEGROES TO FORM COMMUNITY CHEST

Funds Will be Raised by Negroes and Dispensed for Them

Montgomery will have a negro Community Chest, according to plans partly formulated at a meeting in the Old Ship Church Thursday night. The meeting was held for the purpose of laying plans for organizing a committee to carry on practically the same work among the negroes of the city, as will be done by the white organization, among the whites. 4-10-24

The funds for this work will be raised solely by negroes, and be collected from the negro population of the city. They will be handled through the office of the white organization, although entirely separated, it was said.



"THE HOUSE OF BETHLEHEM"

A Story of The Birmingham Social Settlement Movement By Mary Ella Clarke, Birmingham, Ala.

History repeats itself. It repeats itself in the religious as well as in the exclusively secular affairs of the world.

In at least two important cities of the world the name of Bethlehem bears a significance that is of the most extraordinary concern. One of these cities is located in the Orient, and the other in the Occident—one in the East and the other in the West—the one in Asia and the other in America.

The story of the first Bethlehem is the most familiar story known to the Christian world. It needs, therefore only a passing mention, but no rehearsal here. The story of the second Bethlehem, while not so venerable, ancient and well known, bears yet an interest divinely sweet and sacred to the hearts of those most concerned and most familiar with it.

The story of the first Bethlehem touches Asia and Judea—the ancient Holy Land of the Jews. The story of the second Bethlehem has to do with America, the State of Alabama, and the American Negro of this grand old commonwealth. The Christ of the East, revived, re-incarnate, in active, vigorous, Southern and Western life—that is the thrilling, gripping story of the second Bethlehem that now rises in modern, youthful proportions before us.

On the first day of April, 1924, there was located in the City of Birmingham a house of religious and social uplift and significance that has already impressed itself indelibly and for permanent good upon the community and section in which it has been placed. The House of Bethlehem here mentioned and around which this story centers, is located in splendid and commanding view of the northeast corner of 27th street and Avenue D. A 27th street view of the building, as here presented, conveys in letters plain and bold the striking sign with this announcement: BETHLEHEM HOME AND DAY NURSERY.

This building has a history—but that need not be told just here in connection with this story. It is sufficient to state that the past history and record of the building differs so widely and radically from that of the present setting, service and use that it has become at once the marvel and wonder of the people of the entire community.

During the summer season—the season intervening between the location of the home on its present site and the period of this writing—the work has grown steadily both in its physical proportions and in the graces and good will of the people of this community. The people of the surrounding section have been quick to see the great value and importance of the work of the Bethlehem Home to them and to their children and they have rallied

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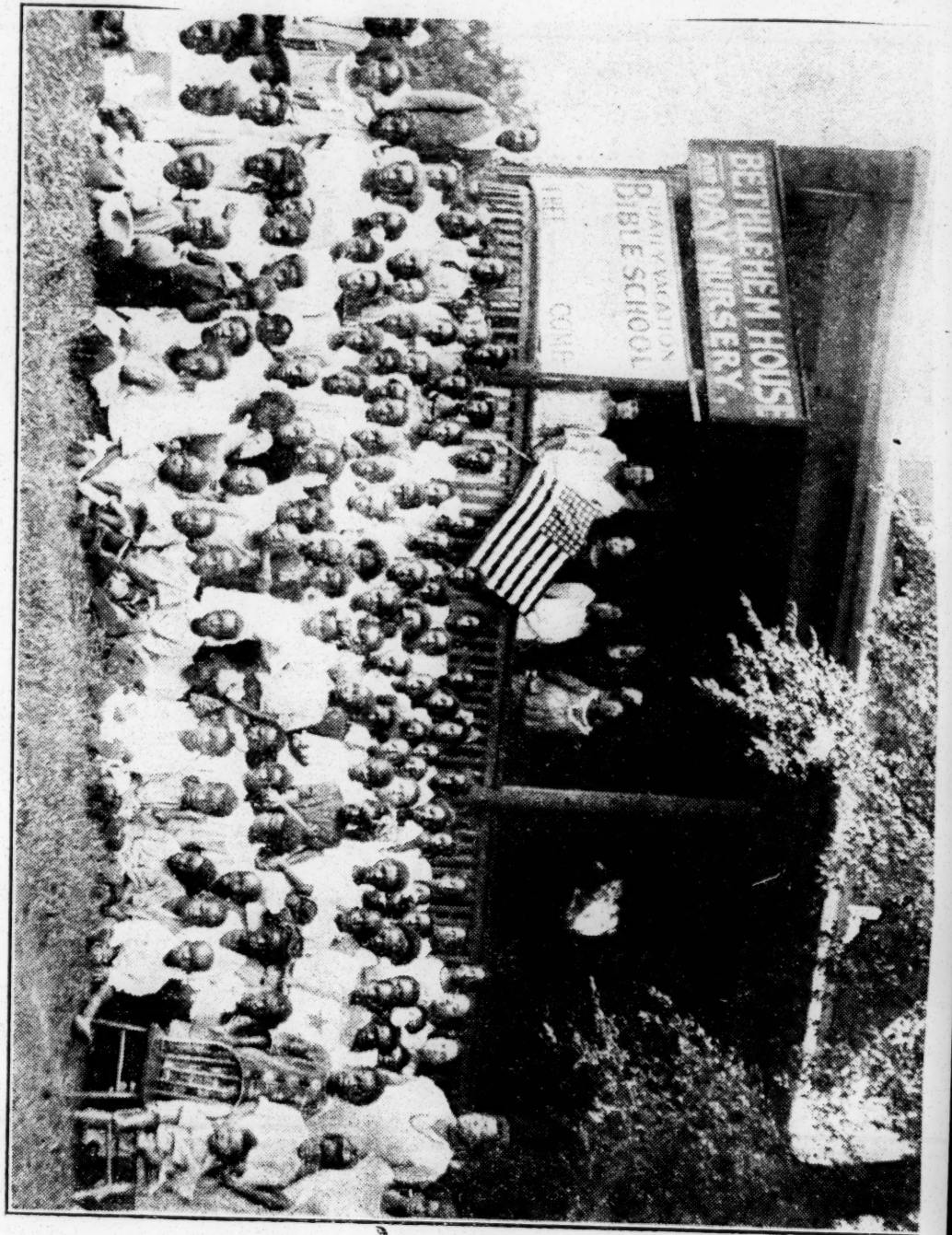
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to its support and fine work.

During the month of July, in addition to the daily between the location of the home on its present site and home organized and put on commendable and successful footing a daily Bible and vocational school, the work of which was at once felt for great and permanent good. More than 200 boys and girls were daily brought under the influence of the training of the school, and the exercises which marked its closing, on April 25th, showed the intensity of its training and the marvelous good it had accomplished.

The work leading up to the close of the summer program which the school had put over was filled with special efforts and helpful talks on the part of many of our best citizens. Among that number were the following: Prof. Wm. H. Clarke, Dr. J. Frank Robinson, dentist, Bessemer; Rev. R. M. McKenzie, principal, Rosenwald Industrial School, and pastor C. M. E. Church, Hartselle, Ala.; Rev. Thos. B. Orville, D. D., St. Paul M. E. Church, Birmingham; Rev. Taylor, pastor of Mason City, M. E. Church, Mason City; Mrs. Cera B. Price and Mrs. Virginia B. Sutton.

The closing exercises of the school were witnessed by the following representative white citizens of Birmingham: Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of the city public schools, whose words of encouragement were strong, forceful and inspiring to all who heard them; Mr. Price, president of the Birmingham Sunday School Association; Mr. Harry Dunn, secretary of the First M. E. Church, South; Mrs. Mary B. Russell, president of the City Mission Board; Mrs. J. M. Ballard, superintendent of the Daily Vocational Bible School; Mrs. J. B. Plant, secretary of the Birmingham District Missionary Society; Mrs. E. N. Marsh, Sunday school teacher of the First Church; Miss Folla Richardson, of the Eva Comer Home.

The unmeasured strength and influence of the good white friends here mentioned were pledged anew to the furtherance and enlargement of the great and good work which they had founded there for our people and in the rapid growth of which they were so well pleased. They expressed themselves as confident of obtaining, at considerable cost, further equipment for the present home for the immediate work ahead; secondly, as having in mind additional and enlarged playgrounds to accommodate the vast numbers of children, and in the third place, the commending to the generous consideration of the educational authorities of the City of Birmingham the establishment of one of its public schools in this vast, needy section to render to the colored people of the section all additional and necessary support in their educational life and efforts at social betterment.

Teachers and helpers during the recent Bible School and vocational training movement in the Bethlehem Home included the following: Mrs. T. H. McKenzie, principal; Mrs. J. Frank Robinson, Mrs. R. M. Crawford, Miss Velma Coon, Miss Abbie Washington, Miss Estella Hutchins, Miss Juanita Mixon and Miss C. T. Lomax. These teachers and workers are due unmeasured praise for the commendable work and fine, unselfish service which they voluntarily gave throughout the summer session. Mrs. S. O. Johnson, better known as Mother Johnson, has charge of the day nursery department. Miss Jessie Drew Gill (white), who is the general supervisor of the home

has shown commendable interest in all of its work.

THE COMMUNITY CHEST

ity to do as much as the more fortunate ones, we are going to handicap

The effort to pool the charity fund the effort and destroy its purpose. of our community started off Tuesday. We make this appeal to every Negro in a big way. The plan is to raise \$450,000. This will be easy if the organization is able to acquaint the people with the need of such an amount. And may we not here say that we have no better way of proving our confidence in the first year's effort than to go into this humanity generally. We must, in self-defense, register in this movement and is no plan more suitable to our community than the Community Chest considered by those in charge. Let Plan. It gives everybody a chance; it does not concern ourselves overmuch takes the burden off of the few and for the present about being especially makes it possible for every person to do a part and become acquainted with the needs of our great city. It puts a check on all charities and at the same time gives them a greater amount of comfort and assurance. It strangles and staggers the grafter and the crook and charity broker, and forces the schemer to a more honorable practice.

We can ill afford to be out of this drive, and it is our hope that every Negro will find himself in the Community Chest by a large or small donation. In The Age-Herald of November 19 was a statement about Uncle Simon Phillips, where he appeared at the Community Chest headquarters and donated out of his poverty one penny, the contribution of some other citizen whose name was not given was entered just below Uncle Simon's name for a thousand dollars. Some will attempt, perhaps, to discredit Simon Phillips, and may argue to good effect the utter uselessness of recording a penny for such a great effort as this campaign seeks to carry out, but if Mr. Simon Phillips expressed his heart and soul in this penny and was desirous of aiding in the cause, he has done as much as the largest contributor and the spirit is the ennobling feature and shows the bigness of his heart. We rather think that the ex-slave's spirit should inspire all to share in the Community Chest with liberal donations. If we are not able to give in large sums, give to the extent of our ability. The one handicap as we see is going to be with the individual with little fortune; his pride might hinder his heart's desire. This should never be a handicap where service is to be rendered. Small amounts from a large number of people is what is necessary to raise four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in this effort. If we are to slow along and do nothing because of our inability

and unfortunates of our time.